THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AVONDALE.

The Suspicion of Incendiarism—What the Miners Say of it—The Distribution of the Relief Fund.

From special despatches forwarded from Scranton, we have the following additional information regarding the disaster:—

THE TERRIBLE SUSPICION.

The origin of the fire, first given to the public in my despatches of Friday evening, was the legitimate consequence of the condition in which the brettice was found after the fire. That it was not sooner bruited was due simply to the fact that the brettice was not especially noticed by the experienced, intelligent miners going up and down the shaft until after the dead had been removed, or if they did notice it they naturally did not speak of it until after the intensity of the affair had somewhat relaxed. When the suspicion did come it came originally from these miners, and I am frank enough to confess that had I heard it first from a person in the interest of the owners, or had seen any reason to suppose that it had been set afloat in their interest, I should have hesitated to give it publicity. But it came in no questionable shape, and was rather the result of the independent conviction of miners who have been fighting the owners all their lives. It was founded on the possibility of incendiarism and the impossibility of any other origin of the fire. But the miners thus believing cannot see how incendiarism clears the present mining system of the great peril of working mines with but one outlet, and that incumbered with inflammable material. Admitting that the system is carefully administered, they do not intend the less to desist from efforts for its abrogation, because, as they believe, the Avondale disaster was the result of design. The crime committed by the person firing the shaft was awful; but they believe the *laches* of the owners, which made the culmination of his crime possible, scarcely less criminal.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

The evidence elicited on Saturday was loaded with much irrelevant matter, but that of George Morgan, Anson Dunn, and one or two others was conclusive on some disputed points. Morgan being an inside foreman, and a most intelligent and experienced miner, his statements of fact can be taken without question, and his opinions are entitled to respect. He swore positively, in common with all other witnesses, that the fire never was communicated from the furnace, but must have commenced near the top of the shaft. How closely he examined the brettice before arriving at this conclusion is seen by the fact that he was able to say that below the mouth of the tunnel the upper edges of the boards were burned, and the lower intact, thus showing conclusively that the fire burned down and not up. When all the witnesses having any knowledge of the subject agreed as to where the fire commenced, only one gave an opinion as to how it originated, but he, in boldly saying it was set on fire by an incendiary, evidently expressed the opinion of all.

TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN.

It is not certain that the evidence to come will bring this matter into bold relief, but it has taken such firm and exclusive possession of the minds of the leading miners that there is great probability that it will. In that case the drift of the evidence will be to show that the incendiary could easily have reached the shaft through the tunnel, and have poured kerosene or some other inflammable substance upon the brettice without his movements being noticed, and by then putting a train to the oil and firing it, could have been distant from the scene when the catastrophe occurred. Supposing this to have been done, the terrible rapidity with which the flames shot upwards through the shaft is fully accounted for as well as the place where the fire undoubtedly began; but any other hypothesis adopted, and both circumstances remain inexplicable mysteries. But whether these ideas become part of the legal record of the case or not, they are now universal, and have already been publicly expressed in the Scranton *Republican*, which says this morning that "the evidences of the most heart-sickening crime upon record are already far stronger than we could desire them to be."

The most important witnesses yet to be examined are Benjamin Hughes, general inside foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company; Henry J. Phillips, mining engineer of the same company; Thomas Corson, Thomas Watkins, and Rees D. Evans. These gentlemen are all practical miners, whose positive knowledge is of far more worth than any quantity of theorizing. While their testimony will be of great value, it will be of equal interest to the general reader.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIEF FUND.

The question as to the proper manner of distributing the fund now being raised for the widows and orphans of the dead miners is receiving considerable attention. Some gentlemen think that when a widow marries she should be cut off from the further benefit of the fund. This by others is thought rather a cold measure of charity and humanity, and will hardly be acted upon. If the money reach, what is here anticipated, the sum of a quarter of a million dollars, the gentlemen forming the Relief Committee of Scranton will no doubt invest it in such a way as to bring an interest amply sufficient to supply the current wants of the widows. It is wisely deemed injudicious to cut the fund up in shares and hand over in cash the amount, which will probably average $2000, to each claimant in turn. In such case the widows would become objects of mercenary attraction to the class of lazy, loafing miners anxious to marry them for the sake of living off their money. A secured fund is decidedly the best idea, allowing the interest for family expenses and reserving the principal for the education and future maintenance of the children. The subscriptions are committed to good hands. Mr. E. C. Wadhams, president of the committee, is a gentleman of high character, Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner. Mr. Henderson Gaylord, the treasurer, is as well known for his excellent qualities as for his wealth. The rest of the gentlemen occupy prominent places in the community. The amount subscribed in this county will probably reach $50,000.

It is strange the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, who owned the Avondale mine, have as yet failed to subscribe a solitary cent to the relief fund. It is stated the reason for the delay is that they first wish to ascertain how much it has cost to bury the dead miners, to purchase coffins, employ hearses and carriages, and incur other incidental expenses connected with the funerals. They estimate the expenditure at $25,000, but the amount of gratuitous duty performed by the company hardly warrants this high figure, unless, indeed, the expense of running free trains to accommodate the miners' relatives and friends be included. In a few days perhaps we shall have the announcement of $25,000 from the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. The Delaware and Hudson line has subscribed over $4000, and the Boston Mining Company has sent in a round sum to represent it. The charity New York has shown is deeply felt, and her high-spirited, magnanimous people are lauded to the skies from morning till night. Philadelphia, which certainly should have been foremost in this work of alleviating the misery of Pennsylvania people, had to take example of New York, as, of course, all other cities have.

THE MINERS WANT TO BE HEARD.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 13.—The Miners' Union desire that the following statement on their part be given to the public:—

The despatches which are being constantly transmitted from Scranton in relation to the Avondale disaster are, in many instances, entirely unfounded in fact. That the fire which occurred at the mine was the work of an incendiary, no one believes.

It is one of the subterfuges resorted to by the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company to turn the mind of the public from the real responsibility resting upon the company. The reporters who furnish principally the particulars taken before the jury of inquest on Saturday last, have, in many instances, suppressed the testimony material to the miners, and published that favorable to the company. The object can only be conjectured. The company is powerful; the miners are weak. Simple justice is the demand of many citizens.

THE BOAT RACE.

What Mr. Walter Brown, the Champion Oarsman, Has to Say.

From Wilkes' Spirit.

The great international boat race may now be numbered among the events of the past, and though it will cause Americans abroad and at home to regret the result, we trust our young amateurs will profit by their experience. That every American from Maine to California looked for and desired the success of the Harvard crew does not admit of a doubt. Sympathizers will spring up and account for their defeat in many ways, and in view of this particular I am induced to write from a professional standpoint. The race, in our mind, has been conducted strictly in a fair and straightforward manner. A clear course and no favor to either party was very evident to all when witnessing such an immense concourse of people, and small boats which can only be numbered by thousands; and, remarkable to say, not one in the course of the contestants. Even the feelings of the people expressed along the banks of the muddy river Thames were about equally divided; and, remarkable to say, the vanquished received more applause than their more lucky opponents.

This race has demonstrated a very important fact, and in our opinion the American crew have found it out at the eleventh hour—that a coach, an experienced professional oarsman as trainer, is indispensable among amateurs; for one man to be selected in the crew to set the stroke, train the crew, act as captain, teach the coxswain, and, to sum it up, be the general business manger, is too much to ask of one man: this was Mr. Loring's position. He worked very hard to bring his crew to the line in the finest possible condition, and in doing so overworked himself to such an extent that he was unfit on the appointed day. Without doubt there was bad judgment displayed in the selection of the crew, and also in the selection of coxswain, for, in the opinion of quite all the Thames professionals, Mr. Bass was much preferable to Mr. Fay, being certainly as skilled in the use of the oar, and decidedly a much stronger man. Our American crew was ready to row the race one week before the day appointed, and had it been got off at this period the result would have been quite different. The American stroke and style were admired by all experts with the oar, not only in words of praise, but all invested their few pounds or shillings as their fortunes allowed. The Americans were backed by such professionals as Harry Kelley and his backer, Charles Bush, who it is said lost heavily. Renforth backed our crew to some extent. Taylor and Winship, Symonds, the veteran boat builder, Galston, President of the London Rowing Club, and I may say nearly if not quite all of the Tynesiders or North of England rowing men, and last, but we hope not least, your humble servant thought it a walk over for the Magenta.

Yours, WALTER BROWN,
Champion Sculler of America.

AMERICA.

The Report of a French Commissioner.

A report from M. Simonin, addressed from New York to the French Minister for Agriculture, has been published in Paris. M. Simonin was commissioned by the French Government to report on the mineral resources of the United States, and in that document he writes from a free trade point of view. We extract the following passages:—

The present condition of the Union favors manufactures. The Southern States, conquered and humbled by the severe reconstruction laws imposed by the North, have employed all their efforts in opposing them, and have not reclaimed against the tariff. Besides, they are themselves establishing cotton mills, and require for the production of sugar the same protection the Northern States ask for their tissues and iron. The Western States, essentially agricultural, are apparently becoming more favorable to the adoption of the protective system. One of the evils of this system is to increase the price of everything, and at the same time the price of labor. Now, what means can be more certain to attract immigrants, which the Western States so much require, than the inducement of high wages? Besides, these States, encouraged by the high rate of the tariff, which allows industry to establish itself everywhere, as in a hot-house, become in their turn manufacturing, and consequently favorable to protective duties. The Pacific States have not so far interested themselves about protection, except California, which equally desires to have her manufactures, and whose soil seems bound to furnish to the Union a share of the wine which it requires.

Having traced, not without some errors, the tariff legislation of the country, he continues:—

It will scarcely be believed that in a country of "self-government" free trade numbers so few partisans. If we consider, however, that peoples most frequently act as individuals, and that all human passions are found constantly operating in nations as in a body-politic, the course pursued by the United States is easily explained. The tariff is regarded as a defiance to Europe, of whom they had to complain while the civil war continued. They believe that they are able to do without her. Is not their country the most extensive and richest continental power of the world? In her own territory she has no tariff, no *octroi* duty, no impediments to exchange. Is not that sufficient? Is not that true commercial liberty? From New York to San Francisco, from Boston to New Orleans, the way is free, all products are distributed without toll. Europe has need of the Union—the Union has no need of Europe. What does she receive from her? Fabrics? She manufactures them. Wines and spirits? She professes to produce excellent wines, and in time hopes to be able to do without European liquors. Crude metals? She has the richest iron, lead, copper, and mercury mines in the world. Coal? Her coal mines are more than a hundred times greater in extent and richness than those of England herself. Fancy articles and jewelry? The more expensive these are, and the more the wealthy are induced to buy them, the more will native industry be impelled to imitate the European products, and in the end successfully compete with them.

PATTI.

Will She Come Back?

The *Gazette Musicale*, a Paris paper that pretends to authority on questions of music, affirms that it has positive knowledge that Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux) has entered into a written agreement with Strakosch to come to the United States on the 1st of September, 1871, and to give during the ensuing eight months one hundred representations, for each of which she is to receive 10,000 francs in gold, Strakosch paying also the expense of the trip, and depositing with the Messrs. Rothschild 500,000 francs as security that he will carry out his part of the contract.

The *Gazette* says that with this series of performances Patti's career as a singer will absolutely end, and that she will thereafter reside in Paris as the *Marquise*, and no longer as the *Diva*.

Monomania.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Journal* gives the following:—"For a long time past a son of Mr. Ellis, at Bridgeport Centre, Saginaw county, has talked very strangely in regard to his mother, who died about ten years ago, asserting that she was buried alive. About two weeks since he stole out of the house, about 12 o'clock at night, proceeded to the cemetery, and, working until 5 o'clock in the morning, succeeded in removing the earth and opening the coffin. As soon as it was ascertained what he had done, the father of the lad, accompanied by some friends, including the lady who assisted in enshrouding the mother after death, went to the cemetery and opened the coffin. The corpse was found with no sign of decay, although having a dark appearance; neither was any odor perceptible. The shroud, and even the rosette which the lady put on her bosom about ten years ago, were found in a perfect condition. A few days after the occurrence, the father of the lad wanted him to visit some friends, thinking it might relieve his mind of the phantasm. The boy persistently refused to go, as he said his mother was warm when he opened the coffin, and, on a certain day named by him, she would arise from the dead. In all other things the boy is perfectly sane."

RAWLINS.

Comments of the Southern Press.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner.

In him the South has lost a warm, generous, unwavering friend. Through all our Virginia troubles General Rawlins stood by us, and exerted his powerful influence to soften the terms which were imposed on us. We deeply regret his death.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Sept. 8.

During Grant's entire military career General Rawlins was attached to his staff, and showed the highest ability in the discharge of his arduous duties. His administration of the War Department, so far as known to the people, has been more satisfactory than that of any other Cabinet officer. He was an especial friend of President Grant, who, in his death, has encountered an irreparable loss. We believe that what influence he possessed was thrown in favor of moderation and against the extreme wing of the radical party.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Secretary Rawlins was not the especial friend of the South. He had fought against us, and as cordially opposed us as any man who stood in the battle against us; but gallant and true man as he was, when war was over he despised petty persecutions and annoyances, suggested by ignoble malice. He was for peace and harmony, for the mutual offering up of all our rancors upon the altar of our country, and the union of all our power and energy for the promotion of the general welfare of the great republic. He was the true representative and defender of General Grant's motto: "Let us have peace." It is indeed a national loss to give up such a man to the tomb, and the South, equally with the North, mourns his untimely removal from his life of public service and public benefit.

PEABODY.

His Gift to Baltimore

General Webb, at present visiting his son-in-law, Colonel Benton, in Springfield, Mass., has sent the following note to the *Republican*, in correction of a misrepresentation of Mr. Peabody's munificent gift to the city of Baltimore:—

To the Editor of the Republican:—I read in a mutilated newspaper to-day a paragraph which I am happy to have it in my power to correct. I cannot give you the name of the paper or its date, but it is evidently of recent issue, and alleges that our countryman, Mr. George Peabody, made his munificent gift to the city of Baltimore after the Rebellion, and for the purpose of encouraging the Rebels of that city in their treason to the Union. My impression is that all the official documents connected with that very liberal endowment were made during Mr. Peabody's visit to this country in 1857; but be this as it may, I can bear witness that the intention to make the donation to the city of Baltimore was proclaimed as early as the winter of 1853-4, quite seven years before the Rebellion, and when Mr. Buchanan was the United States Minister to London. I was spending that winter in London, at Fenlon's Hotel in St. James' street. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson came to London at that time to argue certain claims before a joint commission then in session there; and I secured apartments for him at the same hotel. We saw Mr. Peabody almost daily, and on different occasions during the winter he announced to us his intentions towards the city of Baltimore, and canvassed the names of the parties best qualified to become the trustees of his contemplated endowment. I know not when, where, or with whom this slander has originated; but I experience great pleasure in having it in my power thus to vindicate the *motives* of the great philanthropist, whose example is destined to be more beneficial to the world than even the princely sums he is lavishing upon his fellow-men. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. WATSON WEBB.

GENERALITIES.

The Israelites.

It is stated by the *Hebrew National*, a new weekly journal, published in London, that there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelites, nearly one-half of whom live in Europe. The following table exhibits the manner in which they are distributed among the different countries of the world:—

Russia	1,300,000	Syria and Asiatic Turkey	52,000
Austria	600,000	Morocco and North Africa	610,000
Prussia	254,000	Eastern Asia	500,000
Other parts of Germany	192,000	America	260,000
France	80,000	Belgium	1,800
Switzerland	3,000	Denmark	6,500
Great Britain	51,000		
Italy	4,500		

Starvation on the Plains.

From the Silver City (Idaho) Avalanche.

A great number of emigrants are daily passing down Snake River Valley on their route to Oregon and the territories, hailing mostly from Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and the Western States. An unusual degree of destitution and consequent suffering seem to prevail among them. Indian depredations, sickness, and accidents have reduced many to a deplorable condition; hungry, ragged, foot-sore, and weary they plod along, more dead than alive, until now and then a good Samaritan falls in their way, and temporarily relieves their suffering and distress. Colonel Jennings informed us that on his return from the Snake river ferry with a load of meal a few days since, he met with several of this class whose destitute and pitiable condition caused him to shed tears. Mr. Jennings, with the characteristic generosity of an old pioneer, gave more than half of his load away to the sufferers.

Terrible Condition of Spain.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who writes from Barcelona, declares that the Spaniards are utterly disgusted with their system of justice, and will remedy it, if no other remedy is obtainable, by Lynch law. Even criminal justice is corrupt, men lingering out their lives waiting for trial, because the judge will not admit them to bail without a bribe. In Andalusia, a kind of territorial socialism prevails, produced by overgrown estates and absentee landlordism. Four men own most of the province, and the biggest of them lives his life in St. Petersburg. Brigandage is beginning to prevail everywhere. Prim has ordered all generals to shoot Carlists, and has promoted two officers who murdered nine persons who had fowling pieces, but were not resisting or attacking in any way. Add that the treasury is insolvent, the parties without leaders, and the trees coming down so fast that there is a drought every three years, and our readers may have a faint idea of the state of Spain. It is the red revolution which is coming there.

Mad'lle Nilsson.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:—I do not know to what irresponsible rumor Mad'lle Nilsson's emphatic contradiction, which you yesterday published, was addressed, but I am quite certain she intended no denial of the authorized report of her engagement for the Grand Opera House in this city, for the simple reason that such a denial would have been in conflict with the facts of the matter. I beg leave explicitly to state that on the 7th of February last I concluded with Mad'lle Nilsson a formal contract for a six months tour through the United States, to commence in November, 1870, and for which she was to receive 100,000 francs a month in gold, a sum equivalent to $26,000 in greenbacks. Whether or not the engagement has been made good in all its requirements of monetary guarantees I am ignorant, as my managerial control of the Opera House and of its interests ceased very soon after my return from Europe, but up to the time of my withdrawal the engagement was certainly *un fait accompli*.

CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE.

Negroes in West Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* thinks the estimate of a negro population of 48,000 in West Virginia is incorrect, and adds:—"A capitation tax is levied on all adult colored males over twenty-one, who are carefully listed by the assessors of the several counties. The returns to the Auditor's office show the number of these to be less than 2500. There is no reason to suppose that these returns are not an approximation to the fact. The usual estimate is that the adult males are about one-fifth of the population—that is, that there are five to the family. We doubt that among our blacks the average is anything so high, because the family relation is not so well sustained among them as among the whites. But allowing this, we should have a colored population of some twelve thousand five hundred—men, women, and children."

"Poor Mary Ann."

An Irishman named John Driscoll went to a music hall not long since in London, and returned home singing a song he had heard there about "Mary Ann." A countrywoman of his, named Mary Coghlan, had a baby which had been christened Mary Ann. She thought he was ridiculing her child, and, after some words had passed between them on the subject, she went in-doors, put Mary Ann to bed, and returned to the street armed with a poker, with which she beat Driscoll on the head so severely that he has been ill ever since, and is not likely to be convalescent for some time. Mary Coghlan was brought up at the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Benson, who said that if the complainant was singing the old ballad of "Poor Mary Ann," it was a very plaintive and beautiful one, which he had often heard with delight. It was a great absurdity to be offended with such a song. He committed the prisoner for trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Shocking Suicides in Cincinnati—Butcher Forrest's Old Command—Jordan, the Filibuster, Asks Them to Join the Cubans—Express Robberies on the Plains—Treasure Received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin—Interesting Discovery—Arrival of Loring and Fay in New York—Law Relative to the Collection of State Fees—The Haytien Revolt.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Return of Ex-Secretary Seward to San Francisco—Earthquake—The Fate of Sir John Franklin—Interesting Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Mr. Seward has returned from Alaska in improved health and excellent spirits.

The Germans commenced celebrating the centennial anniversary of Humboldt yesterday. The festivities will last three days.

A heavy earthquake shock was experienced yesterday at San Luis Abispo, and a light shock was felt to-day at Sacramento.

A party vouched for as reliable writes to the *Bulletin* from San Buena Ventura that a document was found on the beach at that place August 20th, much mutilated, which requested the finder to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, or the British Consul at the nearest port. The request was printed in six commercial languages, and the margin and every vacant portion was filled with writing relating to Sir John Franklin and his party. The document had evidently been cast into the water in latitude 69 degrees 37 minutes 40 seconds, and longitude 98 degrees 4 minutes 5 seconds.

It gives an account of the desertion of the ships Erebus and Error, and that the party at the time of the desertion numbered 105 persons, under command of F. R. M. Crosser, succeeded in reaching the above latitude and longitude, where they found a relic of the late Sir John Ross. It also states that the party wintered at Beechy Island in 1846 and 1847, and that Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. The paper contains many interesting incidents connected with the expedition.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales of choice coast Wheat, $9·30; good shipping wheat, $9·60. Legal-tenders, 74¾.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Gonaives to be Opened to Traffic—Victorin's Surrender—The Revolutionists—Whereabouts of Salnave.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—Advices from Port-au-Prince say that last August General Victorin, who was well munitioned, offered to surrender Gonaives if he were allowed to retire with the honors of war, carrying with him arms and baggage, and taking his departure after destroying the defenses.

The proposition was carried to Maracaibo by the French corvette D'Estrees, and accepted. The same vessel brought Victorin and 500 men here. Others of his followers came in coasters. Gonaives, with the whole surrounding country, is now opened to trade and commerce.

General Victorin on his arrival at Port-au-Prince had a quarrel with the authorities. He consequently retained his troops in the barracks and refused to deliver up the arms. He placed his guns in position in the streets, loaded with grape. He afterwards made a compromise and sent the guns back to the arsenal.

In the South the revolutionary steamers have bombarded and captured Aguin, which is now united with the Southern republic revolutionists. The South now holds Jeremie, Aux Cayes, Aguin, and Jacmel. It is expected that the entire coast will be under the control of the revolutionists before long.

Salnave is in the interior of the Southern peninsula. His intentions are at the present time unknown. The currency is in a bad state. One thousand dollars in paper for one in gold is the present rate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter Relative to the Collection of State Debts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following letter has just been made public:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1869.—Sir:—Your letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, acknowledging the receipt of and transmitting to him my letter to you relating to the collection of certain fees for State officers, has, with the other papers accompanying your letter, been referred to this office.

I infer that you feel justified in collecting the fees spoken of in my letter of the 13th inst., from the fact that such fees have been collected at your office for many years, indeed, the time whereof the memory of the oldest employe of the Custom House runneth not to the contrary. You refer to and furnish copies of a correspondence which took place between the Department and the Collector of Customs at New York in 1855, in which the reasons for collecting such fees are set forth, and apparently to the satisfaction of the department.

It is not denied that this was the case at that time, but I beg leave to remind you that since then the right to collect one class of these fees, their legality, in truth, has been made the subject of judicial decision in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, as I stated in my letter of the 13th; and that in both cases the Courts decided that such fees were illegal, that is to say, harbor master's fees. Whether the fees for the Health Office and State Hospital stand upon the same footing remains to be similarly tested.

Under this state of the case the collection of Harbor Master's fees cannot be justified by any custom however ancient, or any acquiescence of the department heretofore. The law has been interpreted by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and to its decision all must bow, whatever inconvenience to individuals may arise therefrom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. SARGENT, Commissioner.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicides in Cincinnati—A Man Jumps from a Fourth-story Window—His Neck Broken—Serious Injuries to a Passer-by—Another Jumps Into the River.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—Yesterday afternoon a terrible scene occurred at the corner of Vine and Fourth streets. Mr. Warren Kennedy, a newsdealer, jumped out of a fourth-story window of the building, and broke his neck upon the pavement below. The two streets were crowded with people and vehicles at the time, and there was great consternation at the point of their intersection.

Suddenly a sharp, piercing cry of alarm rang out upon the air. Some who looked saw the form of a man decending to the earth from a great height with amazing velocity. Others saw but a crowd of excited men closing in about two objects that lay on the sidewalk. One of these was the body of Mr. Kennedy; the other was that of a man on whom he fell, Captain L. Barney, publisher of the *Commercial Bulletin* of this city.

Mr. Kennedy was carried into his own store, and Captain Barney into that of Perry & Martin, adjoining. Medical aid was secured immediately, when it was ascertained that Mr. Kennedy's neck was broken, and that two of Captain Barney's ribs were displaced. His suicide was deliberate, and is attributed to intemperance. Mr. Kennedy was thirty-four years of age, and unmarried. Captain Barney's injuries are not considered serious.

At about 11 o'clock last night, a man with an empty sleeve, in the fatigue uniform of the regular army, boarded the ferry-boat on the Newport side, as it came to this city. The boat had only reached the middle of the river, when he suddenly jumped up from his seat at the stern, stepped over the rail, and let himself fall into the river at the deepest and swiftest point. The terrible act was witnessed by a passenger, who hastened to tell the engineer. Before the boat could be rounded to, however, the "one more unfortunate" had solved the enigma. We have no positive information as to the suicide's identity. It was supposed he was an officer of the garrison who had lost an arm in the war, but this was denied by the sergeant of the guard, who reported him safe in his quarters.

General Jordan Writes for Forrest's Old Command—What He Says the Cubans Need.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—Since the completion of the Little Rock Railroad to Loo Auxquille river, the mail contract has been awarded to that company, and the mails now go through in twenty-four hours.

General Jordan, of the Cuban insurgent army, writes a former officer on Forest's staff, offering him the position of Chief of Artillery, and also requests him to bring as many of Forrest's old command as he can get. Referring to the climate, he says it is much more pleasant there than here. As to roads, he says those near the coast are bad for artillery, hence lighter guns are more necessary than at home.

The mountain howitzer does not suit, the carriage being too narrow. What is wanted is boat howitzers with light carriages. He recommends 12-pound Wiard guns; says that with three thousand Americans properly officered, with which to form a nucleus for the people to rally around, there would be no trouble in driving the Spaniards out of the island. He says the principal deficiency of the Cuban army is good officers to give example, and train the men. He also says the whole island is in revolt, and concludes with a request that as many of Forrest's old escort company be brought as soon as possible, giving directions where to obtain funds at different points of embarkation, etc.

The Express Robbery—Recovery of All the Treasure.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 14.—Advices from March Valley, Idaho, where the robber of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach was overtaken on Friday, state that treasure valued at $39,000 has been recovered, the wounded robber having confessed where it was secreted. This covers the entire loss by the last robbery. The party who robbed the last coach have been traced to Elko, Nevada, with good prospects of their capture.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the City of Antwerp—Two of the Harvard Crew on Board.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamer City of Antwerp from Liverpool, only two of the Harvard crew, Messrs. Fay and Loring, are on board; the rest went to Paris.

Jim Mace, the English pugilist, is also a passenger.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Stocks steady. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 136½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120¾; do. 1864, do., 120¾; do. 1865, do., 121⅛; do. do., new, 119⅝; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 119½; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 58⅜; Missouri 6s, 86⅜; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 204¼; Erie, 40½; Reading, 96⅜; Hudson River, 84⅜; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 102; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

Last Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. American securities firm. United States 5-20s of 1864, 83¼; of 1865, old, 82⅞; of 1867, 81¼. Erie Railroad, 27; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 26⅛.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13—4·30 P. M.—United States bonds closed heavy at 87¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—4·30 P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 13¼d.; middling Orleans, 13½@13¾d. The sales foot up 7000 bales, 2000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs closed quiet.

Common Rosin, 5s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £33 5s.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Cotton dull and entirely nominal at 33@33½c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat firm and unchanged; red, $1·55@1·70. Corn firm at $1·25@1·28. Oats, 60@63c. Pork, $33·50@34. Bacon—rib sides, 19¾c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard, 19½@20½c. Whisky scarce and firm at $1·28@1·29.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1869.

There are several features in the weekly statement of our banks which are worthy of notice. There is a material contraction of the loans, which have fallen off $334,114, whilst the specie and legal-tender reserves show a reduction combined of $165,838. The deposits have gained little on last week, which shows that the ebb and flow of the money current are well balanced. Taking all the items into consideration, this exhibit indicates an active money market, though less so than last week, and no improvement in the bank resources. This fact, however, need give no uneasiness, as the resources are always best employed in the channels of active trade and industry. The busy streets of our city are a proof that this is the fact, and it would be folly to complain. Meanwhile, however, it would be absurd for men who are short of the "needful" to expect more favorable rates than those now current. It would be well for all such to take what is offered and be thankful, or do the other thing and keep out of the ranks.

Gold opened this morning quite firm at 135⅞, and advanced before noon to 136⅛.

There is little doing in United States securities, and prices show another yielding tendency.

There was more firmness in the stock market this morning and a moderate degree of activity. State loans were in better demand, with sales of the first series at 104¾. City sixes were steady and sold at 101½ for the new issues, with 97 bid for the old. Lehigh gold loan closed at about 97¾.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, with sales at 48½, an advance; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 57. 42¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 49 for Northern Central Railroad; 38 for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were neglected.

Coal and Bank stocks were steady at previously quoted rates.

In Passenger Railway shares there were sales of Hestonville at 12¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$8200 City 6s, New.ls.	101½	10 sh Penna RR.	57
$2000 Pa 6s 1 se.	104¾	100 do.	56⅞
$5000 Leh 6s R Ln.	88	100 do. b30.	57
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	83¾	14 do.	56⅞
100 sh Read R. b5&i.	48·31	12 do. ls.c.	56⅞
900 do. ls. b10.	48½	80 do. c.	56⅞
300 do. b10.	48½	200 sh Hestonville.ls	12¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅞@122⅛; do., 1864, 120⅝@121⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do., July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. 1867, 120⅛@120⅜; do., 1868, 119¾@120; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; United States 6s, 109¼@109⅜. Gold, 136.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1862, 121⅞@122; do. 1864, 120⅝@121; do. 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1865, new, 119¾@119⅞; do. 1867, new do. 120⅛@120¼; do. 1868, 119¾@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109¾@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 136@136⅛; Silver, 130⅛@132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135¾	11·03 A. M.	136⅛
10·02 "	135⅞	11·07 "	136⅛
10·08 "	136	12·09 P. M.	136⅛
10·09 "	136⅛	12·20 "	136⅛

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Foreign exchange was inactive and steady on the basis of 108⅛@108⅜ for bankers', sixty days, and 108⅝@108⅞ for sight sterling bills. Continental bills were firm and unchanged.

"Commercial paper was a shade more active and a few sales were made as low as nine per cent., but the range of discount for prime acceptances was from nine to twelve per cent.

"The Government market was dull, and during the course of the day fell off about a half per cent., otherwise there was no feature. The decline was due to the fears for the future of money, and an absence of 'orders' prevented a reaction.

"The gold market was strong between 135⅞ and 135⅞. The 'bulls' made strenuous efforts to keep it at the upper figure, but the general situation abroad was so quiet and American securities there so steady that the 'bears' freely sold at the advance, and the market reacted fractionally late in the day. It is said the 'bulls' have formed a combination for another advance, and would have shown the fact before this had not the accident of circumstances as above aided their opponents and given the market a legitimate downward tendency, which doubled their labors.

"Cash gold was in abundant supply. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32, 7½ per cent., 7 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5 per cent. up to Clearing House, and 4 and 3 per cent. afterward. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amounted to $108,407. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $85,537,000; the gold balances, $1,937,974; and the currency balances, $2,694,535."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	204⅛	Pacific M. S.	76½
N. Y. and Erie R.	41	Western Union Tele.	36½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅜	Toledo & Wabash	78½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	102½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	85⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	Adams Express	57⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89½	Wells, Fargo	18½
Chi. and R. I. R.	113⅜	Gold	136¼
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	87¾	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14.—The Flour market presents no new feature, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·62½; extras at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·50; and fancy brands at $8@10, according to quality. Rye flour sells at $6·25@6·37½.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation and prices favor buyers. Sales of 4000 bushels red at $1·50@1·53. Rye is firmer and held at $1·18@1·20. Corn is in small supply and commands full prices. Sales of 2400 bushels yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·13@1·15. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 61@63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward more freely, and 100 bushels sold at $8. Timothy is firm at $4·75@5. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is excited. We quote Western at $1·30 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Cleared, ship Mary Ann Notebaum, for Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ship Stracks, for Queenstown, and ship Adelia Carlton, for Penang and Sidney.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........66 | 11 A. M..........76 | 2 P. M..........78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Dan. barque Frederick Louise, Larche, Rotterdam, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Helen, Doane, Barbados, do.
Brig M. E. Leighton, Gay, Repentigny, do.
Br. brig Artic, Blenkhorn, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Anderson, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr R. W. Huddell (new), Maloy, Providence, do.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Charlestown, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Westmoreland, Latournau, 55 days from Antwerp, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons—vessel to John R. Penrose.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ital. brig Don Chicotte, Paolilo, 60 days from Girgenti, with sulphur to Powers & Weightman—vessel to Workman & Co.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Cuba, Holmes, 13 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston, with ice.
Schr A. Greiner, Harvey, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rayner, from New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 14.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Minnehaha, with ground bark to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Shaw & Merrill, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Minnie, with pig iron, for Kensington.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Black Hawk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. B. Hall, with lumber, for Chester.
Nannie and Maggie, with lumber, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hornet, Esling, hence for Queenstown, which put into Halifax, N. S., for coal, and was there seized by the Custom House authorities, was released on the 9th inst., nothing contraband having been found on board, and sailed 10th.
Barque Nor, Reyment, hence for Stettin, was off the Lizard 28th ult.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Rogers, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.
Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs, and S. E. Woodbury, Woodbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.
Schr Rattlesnake, Manson, hence, at Portland yesterday.
Schr Everglade, Kneeland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 9th inst.
Schr Sarah E. Jones, Handy, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 8th inst.
Schrs Amos Edwards, Somers, and Marietta, Tilton, Fritzinger, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst., for Georgetown, to load coal for eastern ports.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Sherman does not mistake the current of popular feeling when, in the Ohio canvass, he lays stress upon the questions of taxation and currency as those which call for immediate and intelligent attention. The influence of these questions upon the feelings and purposes of the people is not confined to Ohio. They furnish the practical issues for the fall campaign. The fifteenth amendment is the last remaining feature of the reconstruction policy, and the importance of its ratification cannot be easily over-estimated. Until the principle it affirms be incorporated into the Constitution the fundamental feature of reconstruction will wear a sectional aspect, and its duration will be a matter of doubt. The adoption of the amendment is, therefore, desirable as a means of nationalizing what the country, in its treatment of the South, has pronounced just, and as a final settlement of an irritating controversy. With this exception, there is nothing which, in importance or interest, approaches the financial question.

The blunder of the main body of the Democracy in identifying themselves with the programme of Mr. Pendleton in regard to the currency and the debt, interferes with the practical discussion of those topics. Instead of entering upon them in their practical relations, and with direct reference to measures of which improved credit is an essential element, the parties to the contest are engaged in debating the relative advantages of repudiation and good faith. As in the war the same class of Democrats expended in opposition to the cause of the Government the strength which, rightly used, would have rendered its administration more efficient, so now the relief to the taxpayer which would follow a successful management of the debt is delayed by an assault upon the public credit. The reform most obviously needed is for the time hindered, if not made impossible. It would be idle to propose to the public creditor the acceptance of a bond bearing a lower rate of interest in exchange for that which he now holds, so long as a determination to disregard the original contract is apparent. By wantonly reviving Mr. Pendleton's greenback theory, then, the Democrats do what they can to narrow the financial discussion within unprofitable limits, and to prevent the operation of bond-conversion, which would so greatly reduce the tax-payers' load.

The Democratic position with reference to the currency is similarly mischievous. We have no confidence in plans for precipitating resumption of specie payments by legislation. That must be the result of a gradual change, involving time and the steady, wholesome growth of industry and commerce. But the appreciation of the currency may be promoted by judicious measures, of which fixedness is an ingredient; while for resumption other preparations are expedient, looking to the specie strength of the Treasury and the national banks. The Democratic programme makes fixedness in the amount of the currency unattainable, and demands the abolition of the banks rather than the acquisition by them of a specie reserve. The programme, in fact, threatens inflation and business disorganization, under circumstances which indicate the repression of disturbing influences as one of the paramount requirements of the country.

Upon the subjects of the debt and the currency, then, Republicans appeal to the people with decided advantages on their side. They may fairly claim to be fighting the battle of common honesty. They may declare, with truth, that if the saving attendant upon conversion of the debt, and the benefit to trade and industry consequent upon a more healthy condition of the currency, are not at once feasible, it is because the influence of the Democratic party is exerted in the direction of inflation and repudiation.

If, however, Republicans are to profit by this superiority of position to the fullest extent, we apprehend that they must deal with the general question of taxation more frankly than Senator Sherman has yet done in his reported speeches. The Republican record even upon this question is not a weak one. It tells of greatly reduced taxes the moment that peace and retrenchment made reduction possible. It tells, moreover, of a systematic cutting down of expenditures under a Republican administration, which will render further reduction easy. The Ohio Senator is not too sanguine, we trust, when he expresses the belief that within two years the taxes on whisky, tobacco, and incomes will yield a sum adequate to the ordinary wants of the Government. The desirableness of thus restricting the sources of internal revenue may be open to doubt. And the impolicy of upholding the income tax just as it is, instead of urging modifications that would break the force of objections now pressed against the tax itself, is apparent. Still, the possibility to which Mr. Sherman points is encouraging. It shows that he at least, among the Republican leaders, understands the popular demand for economy, and for lessened taxation as its immediate result.

This demand supplies to the tariff not less than to the system of internal taxation, and Mr. Sherman errs when he runs over the schedule of customs duties, and treats it as something to which no serious objection can be taken. On this subject he underrates popular intelligence as well as popular feeling. When, for example, after remarking that "the duties complained of are chiefly the duties levied for revenue only, and not in any way for protection," he adduces the duties on sugar, tea, and coffee as foremost of those that are objected to, and then goes on to contend that a mass of other duties fall on articles which are consumed by the rich, he misconceives the whole meaning of contemporary discussion. The complaint against the tariff is that it is needlessly cumbrous and complicated, that it taxes raw materials of manufacture and therefore oppresses domestic industry, and that some of its most objectionable duties are those which are inconsiderable in respect of the revenue they yield. The duties on iron, coal, timber, and salt produce, in the aggregate, a comparatively small revenue; they are designed to "protect" monopolies, and their effects are widespread and bad. Yet Mr. Sherman, who professes to discuss taxation in the spirit of a statesman, utters not a word concerning them.

The Republican party cannot afford to be indifferent to the tariff issue as a part of the question of taxation. The time is not propitious for the advocacy of abstract doctrines, and the people have no heart for them. The necessities of the Government are appreciated, and there is an honorable readiness to bear the inevitable burdens patiently. Their revision and readjustment are, however, possible without embarrassment to the Government, and the performance of this duty is a service which the Republican party should not try to evade.

AN EXAMPLE IN TENNESSEE.

From the N. Y. World.

From the less one learns the greater. It seems that in Tennessee they have a state of things somewhat resembling that which afflicts the community at large, to wit:—a set of bogus legislators who owe the right to hold their office not to any provision in the Constitution, but to a legislation "outside of the Constitution." Thus there are eight members of the Tennessee House who are members not by a provision for their election in the State Constitution, but by virtue of a *schedule* tacked to said Constitution at the time of its institution in 1865. Now, as is well known, the *schedule* to a constitution is not a part of the constitution, but merely ministerial, like the act of legislation ordering the assemblage of the convention which frames the Constitution, and so soon as the fundamental law is got in working order the *schedule* becomes, *functus officio*, null, inoperative, and void. Not to go into detail of cases where it has been emphatically decided that such is the sole force of a constitution *schedule*, we need but refer to the latest instance on the subject—the declaration, to wit, of Mr. Grant, in his proclamation of 10th July, 1869, submitting the reconstructed Constitution of Mississippi to the vote, that which is known as the *schedule* thereto, sections 4 to 15 inclusive, is not to be held or considered as any part of said constitution.

Such being the status of a schedule to a State constitution, it follows that the Tennessee schedule of 1865 is now legally inoperative, and has been since the instrument to which it was temporarily ancillary went into operation. By consequence, the election from 1866 to 1869 of the eight extra members allowed in 1865 by this schedule has been constantly illegal; and against a repetition of this illegality in the future and to meet its present consequences, it is now purposed in Tennessee to provide by simply following out the law as hereinbefore indicated on the subject of the validity and obligation of schedules. Of course, any such action will lead to an immense amount of howling and roaring in the radical camp, it so happening that the present eight extra members-elect are all from one locality—East Tennessee—and trooly loil. To this it is sufficient to answer that all the members allowed by the constitution of Tennessee, irrespective of locality or politics, will be undisturbed, only those being denied seats who can trace their claim to no better authority than a schedule exhausting its operation in 1865.

All this, no doubt, seems dry—perhaps is; and yet in it one finds a clue to the safe solution of that greater difficulty which besets the country at large at the hands of bogus Representatives in the House and surreptitious Senators in the Senate. None of these worthies owe their seats to the Constitution, but to a legislation outside of the Constitution, and directly terminable in its very terms. This legislation is reconstruction. Reconstruction is in one original act and many supplements. The ground of the original act—and, *par consequence*, of all based thereon—is that no legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property exist in certain States, and that it is "necessary that peace and good order be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State Governments be established therein; therefore, be it enacted," etc. Here the act is expressly limited to a certain date, or, in other words, is not, like a constitution, to remain unchanged except by the authority creating, but to carry within itself the time and date of its ceasing to be of any effect. The moment that Congress admits the Southern States, that moment the reconstruction schedule accomplishes itself, and the members from the Southern States have no right to seats under said schedule, but such right only as they may deduce from the Federal Constitution itself. This, of course, is simply no right at all, and the House may turn them out as legally as the eight provisional members may be excluded in the case of Tennessee. The right in the premises being thus clear, it remains that there be the power sufficient to its exercise. This, as things go, will not be long lacking, and is a matter that can be safely left to itself, our present object being attained in showing how the indubitable legality of the contemplated procedure in Tennessee points the way to a like clearness of law whereby the genuine constituencies of this country may slough off the surreptitious delegations now equally potent with them.

SAFETY FOR MINERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The mining interests of the United States are greater, if measured by the value of actual production, than those of any other country in the world. The delivery from our coal mines is about one-fourth that of the British Islands, but twice as much as that of France or Belgium. In the precious metals we have exceeded all rivals; for although Australia has sometimes equalled us in gold, she seems to have no silver. We are among the foremost in lead, copper, and iron. Yet, with all this, so far as the protection of human life is concerned, our mining system is the worst in the world. We may say that for the safety of our miners we have no laws whatever. Elsewhere governments give these matters special attention. Men of the highest order of intellect—for instance, Emanuel Swedenborg—have been honored by positions in the mining bureaus of European countries. Here, the construction and management of mines are left to the cupidity of owners. Official supervision is unknown. Consequently we have mines that are mantraps; houses built underground, each one with only a wooden chimney for a doorway. The people are let down into the trap, and the chimney takes fire from the bottom.

The miners themselves are always indifferent to their own risks. A newspaper paragraph recently described how Faraday, when examining a mine, was once provided with a cushioned seat. The philosopher asked some questions about the gunpowder used for blasting, and in reply received the astounding information that the cushion he was sitting on was merely a bag of the powder. When Sir Humphrey Davy invented the safety lamp it was hoped that the day of colliery fire was past. The explanation of the next great explosion of fire-damp showed that a miner had unscrewed his lamp and exposed the flame, to light his pipe. Thereafter lamps were locked by an inspector as the workmen entered the mines, and an interval of security followed. But it was found that, by means of the Davy, cuttings could be worked where the fire-damp was constantly issuing. It may be supposed that the owners of mines favored this extension of their working territory. The gas, entering through the meshes of the wire, took fire within them, and blazed around the wick of the lamps. It would have warned, if it did not frighten, anybody but miners. They rather liked the phenomenon; it gave such a splendid light. The wires of the lamps became red hot; perhaps they were burnt to pieces; the exact particulars are in doubt; but the result was another horrible explosion. Substitutes for the Davy lamp have not yet proved successful. Two French savants made a "cold light;" a sort of aurora borealis, sealed up in a glass tube, worked by an electric battery. It weighed 12 pounds per lamp; and besides, the miners said they could not see by it. Two other Frenchmen made a lamp which was air-tight, and burned its own oxygen, condensed by pressure. That was heavier and bulkier than the other. Now let some ingenious American invent a lamp that can be hermetically sealed up, using oxygen packed in the solid shape of some of its chemical combinations, and producing in combustion no gas that requires an outlet; and he may be enrolled among philanthropists.

But even that would be no security against wooden chimneys. They must be prevented by legislation. If wood must be used in our mines, let it be rendered absolutely fire-proof. Soak it in soluble silicates, cover it with stone-paint, plaster it over with cement. It was the wood-work, nothing else, that fed the flames in the Nevada silver mines for weeks together. There a miner left a candle stuck against a post; but the system which fills the mines with wooden supports and framework was the real cause of that catastrophe, as it was of the Avondale disaster.

CUBA—WHAT ABOUT CUBA?

From the N. Y. Herald.

From all the late news arriving from Spain and Cuba, including the hopeful communication of General Sickles, there is evidently a prospect that the island will ere long cease to be an appendage of the "mother country," and will take shelter under the wing of the American eagle. If the Regent Serrano is wise, he will not refuse the munificent offer of a hundred millions which General Sickles has been authorized to offer on the responsible endorsement of the United States for the free purchase of the island, and it is said that he is not unwilling to accept it. In the present condition of Spanish finances it would be foolish to refuse the offer now, because the Spanish Government may rely upon it that they will never get such an offer again. It is the last chance, and they had better take it. Indeed, affairs in Cuba are tending in such a direction that her freedom is but a mere question of time, and she will not be worth buying very soon. We presume that the Regent sees this very clearly, although some of the old fogies of his Cabinet may lean more upon the old traditional Castilian pride than upon their knowledge of the logic of events. The threat of sending a reinforcement of Spanish troops to Cuba to put down the revolution is renewed, but the number is reduced from the original twenty thousand to sixteen thousand. We hardly believe that, in the present critical state of affairs, pending a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, any number of troops will be sent there at all; and even if they are, this will not change the result.

With regard to the value of Cuba to this country, supposing that we guarantee the price of her independence at the comparatively paltry sum of a hundred millions, there can be no doubt or hesitation. If she is worth forty millions a year to Spain, she can be made worth fifty per cent. more to us by the industry and enterprise brought to bear upon her resources. We expect, therefore, that, in view of the advanced state of affairs, tending towards a solution of this Cuban difficulty, the administration will no longer hesitate to take prompt steps in the recognition of the revolutionary government, as well as intimating to the authorities at Madrid that it is advisable to accept the financial solution already officially offered. We believe that General Grant favors such a course, although he is desirous of avoiding complications as far as possible. But some members of his Cabinet are disposed to put a drag upon the wheel and retard that action which their departed colleague, Rawlins, urged with his dying breath.

THE DIVIDED DUTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is often said that the age of heroic deeds is past; but on Friday last one of the noblest acts of which we have ever read was performed by a poor employe of a railroad company, and within a few miles of New York.

Albert G. Drecker is the bridge tender at the Passaic river drawbridge, on the Newark and New York Railroad. On Friday afternoon, just previous to the time for a passenger train to reach the bridge, the draw was open. Mr. Drecker knew that the train was coming. He began to turn the bridge, so as to close the draw before its arrival.

At this moment he saw his little son, who was only ten years old, and who was not far from him, fall from the bridge into the river below. The agonized father looked down the track. He saw the train coming swiftly towards the bridge, and knew that to do his utmost there was barely time to close the draw. In the water below him his boy was struggling for life. A leap into the stream at this moment and he could save his child. But the train came thundering down, and he knew that if he left his post for even a single instant, a hundred lives might be sacrificed. He stayed. Slowly the bridge was swung into position, and the train passed over; and none of the passengers knew what their safety had cost the poor workman, who sprang into the river only to take thence the lifeless body of his boy.

Is there any story of heroism to surpass this? Think, if you can, of the terrible alternatives of duty which were presented to this man. There was no time to deliberate. His son was dying. He could easily rescue him by leaping into the river beneath. But that leap must have cost many other precious lives—perhaps hundreds—and had he a right to imperil these? The agony of a lifetime of suffering must have been compressed into that moment of doubt. With sublime and heroic fortitude, this noble father resolved to do his highest duty; and to that duty his son was sacrificed. How many of us would have done the same?

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To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

6 18 thstu3m

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1869.

WHEREAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2·30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

9 7

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county ... Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, " ... Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county ... Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county ... Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county ... Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county ... Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county ... Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. G. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries.

8 30 19t

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 72

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst. 9 6 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE & ALLEN, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 9 2½

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. 9 7 1m

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s] For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26½

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p½

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts. 5 28 2p½

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CARD. THE FOUNT OF FASHION. GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, will be opened Saturday, the 11th instant, No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET, with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.

Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.

The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street. 5 27½rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 11 2

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS ... 1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000. $125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen. For all further information address JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16½

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27½

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, $2,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18½

JAMES TRAQUAIR ... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital ... $200,000·00. Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·23.

DIRECTORS. F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS. John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS. Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets ... $2,350,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1½

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 2 4½ CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS). INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York. ALF. MERIAN & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE. 4 26

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3½

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11½

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. 3 25 6m

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward. 3 29½

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. 11 7½

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE. TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3½

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Judge Lewis Dent is at New Orleans.

—The elections in Maine passed off quietly yesterday.

—President Grant left New York last night for Washington, Pa.

—The Swedish corvette Josephine, from Lisbon, has arrived at Boston.

—The Presbyterian Chapel of Albany, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $7000.

—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., opens to-day with three hundred pupils.

—The excitement consequent on the Avondale disaster is reported as subsiding at Scranton.

—The treasure stolen from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach, in Montana, a week ago, has been recovered.

—A fire at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, destroyed the Norcross Block. Loss, $100,000, and an insurance of $68,000.

—It is rumored that General Rufus Ingalls is being urged for Secretary of War by the Pacific coast interest.

—The depot of the St. Paul and Sioux Railroad, at Ottawa, Minn., was struck by lightning and burned on Sunday.

—The paper mill of John Carroll, at Mill river, Berkshire county, Mass., was burned last night. Loss $60,000, and no insurance.

—The Government printers, it is alleged, not having earned the wages paid them by the day, are now to be put at piece work.

—Captain Burns, with a detachment of cavalry, has been despatched to Southwestern Virginia to aid in the collection of the revenue.

—The Avondale mine will not be worked, it is thought, for another year. The miners have returned to their work in other mines.

—The Harvards have not yet arrived in New York. The City of Antwerp, on which vessel they are, is, it is supposed, detained by the heavy gales.

—The stables of James McMane, the trainer, at Hunter's Point, L. I., were burned last night. Several trotting horses were destroyed. Loss, $150,000.

—One of the Gilliam Brothers, while performing with Johnson's circus, at Freeport, Ill., on Saturday, fell from the trapeze and so injured himself that in a few hours he died.

—Surveyors have begun to survey the route of the National Junction Railroad, which is to be run from the south bank of the Potomac, above Georgetown, to Washington, Pa.

—It is suggested that the reward of $5000 offered by the Government for the conviction of the assassins of the Internal Revenue Agent, Mr. Brooks, of this city be increased to $20,000.

—Admiral Hoff's report concerning the massacre of two United States citizens at Santiago has been sent to the Department of State. A demand for damages will be made, it is thought.

—Attorney-General Brewster has given an opinion that Pennsylvanians residing in Washington, D. C., can vote anywhere in this State, outside of Philadelphia, without registering in person.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon's health is improving.

—Eugenie will soon start again on her Eastern tour.

—Spain is considering the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

—The "officious manifestations of Americans" in regard to Cuba are denounced by the Spanish Ambassadors to England and France.

—The London *Times* thinks that, with the Senatus Consultum, it doesn't matter whether the Emperor lives or dies, so far as the French people are concerned.

POLITICAL.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—The election was very quiet and the vote probably smaller than last year, but the strength of the parties is relatively the same. The temperance ticket takes off less than ten per cent. of the Republican vote in places heard from, which will not be enough to defeat an election by the people.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—The State election passed off very quietly and but little interest was felt. The vote was small, and the returns came in slowly. Fourteen towns give Chamberlain, 5593; Smith, 3174; Hitchborn, 661. Last year the same towns gave Chamberlain, 8661 and Pillsbury, 5582. Bangor, Augusta, Belfast, Rockland, and Lewiston all give reduced Republican majorities. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 13—9 P. M.—Seventy-six cities and towns give Chamberlain, 19,167; Smith, 13,642; Hitchborn, 2063. Chamberlain's majority, 3462. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain, 31,933, and Pillsbury, 21,317. This ratio, if maintained, shows a total of 85,000, and Chamberlain's election by 6000 majority. Hitchborn's vote will not exceed 6000.

PORTLAND, September 13—Midnight.—One hundred towns give Chamberlain, 23,732; Smith, 16,850, and Hitchborn 2385. Last year these towns gave Chamberlain, 37,676 and Pillsbury, 26,401. Chamberlain's majority this year is 4497, against 10,672 in these towns over Pillsbury last year. This is almost half the State, and indicates a total vote of 88,000, of which Chamberlain should have 48,000, Smith, 35,000, and Hitchborn, 5000. So Chamberlain's majority should be about 8000 over all others, against 19,268 last year.

The total vote last year was 131,782. The Republicans carried fifteen of the counties. This year they lose one or two more. They probably elect 27 of 31 Senators, although on account of the split ticket there may be no choice in a few cases, as it requires a majority to elect in the case of Senators. The Republicans lose a number of Representatives on account of the Hitchborn vote. So far as heard from the Hitchborn party have elected no candidate.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Board of Aldermen—Alderman McMullin has Another Say.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Board of Aldermen met for the purpose of filling the list of election officers. Alderman McMullin submitted a resolution, and in doing so said:—

"Mr. Chairman:—I offer the following resolution, and I would say in presenting it that there has been a great deal of newspaper talk about what I have said in this Board. Contrary to law, and contrary to the act of the Legislature, you have selected officers of election that are not Democrats to represent the Democratic party at the October election. By this broad and bold stroke you intend to deprive the Democratic citizens of their votes. Is there any wonder, when such things are done, that I should lose my temper? I want to say, and I say it frankly, that I alone am responsible for what I said. The sixty thousand Democratic citizens of Philadelphia are not responsible for what I say or do; but there is some honor among some of the gentlemen on the other side. In the Twentieth ward and in the Twenty-eighth ward the aldermen refused to name the Democratic election officers, because they know it is unfair and contrary to law, as depriving us of our rights under the Registry law, in selecting as Democrats men who are not Democrats."

Alderman Clouds.—"I am glad to hear Alderman McMullin make his speech, but I say we have not violated the law, and I am satisfied that the course we have pursued is as regular as anything we have done since we have met as a board. At the last election there were great frauds, and that has been the complaint for years past. Hence, a man who gets a nomination, and is elected by the honest votes of the people, has got to take a year before he gets his office. The Republican party has never felt disposed to go into that business. We believe in a fair election, and that every man entitled to a vote should have an opportunity to vote ——"

Alderman Williams.—"Are not these remarks out of order?"

Alderman Beitler.—"I think both are out of order."

Alderman Clouds—"I am replying to the charges made by Alderman McMullin."

Alderman Carpenter—"I move that Alderman Clouds has permission to proceed."

Alderman Clouds—"The Legislature passed the Registry law to prevent frauds, and it is a good law. I am only defending the Republican party and this board from the charges made by Alderman McMullin, and I don't intend to say anything personal to him. This law is intended to prevent the selection of improper men."

Alderman McMullin—"Who has to do that?"

Alderman Clouds—"The majority in this Board, and we have given the Democratic precincts the officers they are entitled to."

Alderman McMullin—You have?

Alderman Clouds—Yes, sir. We selected men we believed were Democrats.

Alderman McMullin—You don't know.

Alderman Clouds—Yes, but we did not choose to select the men who had been officers before, and that is what's the matter.

Alderman McMullin—Well, you have got a Registry law, and we intend to help you to carry it out, but you have no right to rob us of our rights.

The clerk then read the list of nominations made by Alderman McMullin as the Democratic officers for the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards.

Alderman Carpenter submitted another list as a substitute.

Alderman McMullin—"I don't think this is fair. The Alderman of the Twentieth ward at the last meeting refused to place in nomination any names. To-day you come with a list that has not a Democrat on it. We ought to know who are Democrats. You have the power, I know, and you come here to carry it out, and you will deprive us of our rights in the Twentieth ward. What chance have we? The law says we shall have a representation, and the men you read off are not Democrats. I appeal to your honor to say if this is fair? You don't want all the officers inside of one political class, and yet you have them all there. It is not fair."

Alderman Clouds—I call upon the Alderman of that ward to give us something about these names.

Alderman McMullin—At the last meeting he refused.

Ald. Tittermary—If these men are not Democrats, you can go into court and get them off and get your own people in.

Ald. McMullin—What is the use of putting us to that trouble?

Ald. Tittermary—These men are Democrats.

Ald. McMullin—We are the best judges.

Ald. Carpenter's amendment, applying to the Twentieth ward, was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 19, and the resolution as amended was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 19, thus taking Ald. McMullin's list for the Twenty-eight ward, but substituting that of Ald. Carpenter for the Twentieth ward.

Alderman McMullin.—Why don't you make a clean sweep of it and name the officers in the Twenty-eighth ward? That is the only ward you leave us to name. By this broad stroke you do this thing, but it will tell terribly upon you.

This ended the discussion on this subject, the list for the two wards being adopted as set forth above, the Twentieth ward list being that of Alderman Carpenter, and that of the Twenty-eighth ward being the one proposed by Alderman McMullin.

The Board next proceeded to a revision of the list of canvassers as already made, the changes being based upon the ground of ineligibility or removal from the division.

Alderman Beitler stated that he had received a number of letters from parties appointed election officers, who declined to serve.

Alderman McMullin—That is because you made our nominations for us.

The Board adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·39	MOON SETS	morn
SUN SETS	6·11	HIGH WATER	8·46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Aug. 31
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
India	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Hermann	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Sept. 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Sept. 18
Prussian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Cityof Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 18
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 18
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Brig Abby Watson, Allen, Chelsea, do.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, Portland, do.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, Lynn, do.
Schr H. M. Wright, Fisher, Alexandria, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Rockport, do.
Schr Orralloo, Small, Rockport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Portsmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Wm. Capes, Baker, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr F. Satterly, Stetson, New York, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Passed in the bay, brig F. J. Merriman, from Bath, and British brig Cuba, from ——.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Addie L., Cutler, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Amelia, Thurlow, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Redington, Gregory, 6 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Orralloo, Small, from New York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 13.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

S. A. Clark, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

A. J. Kirkpatrick, with guano, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Enterprise; John Hawkins; C. Terrence; Mary Debrell; Myrtle; and Dell Hymes, all with coal, for New York.

C. P. Satterlee, with wheat, and Sarah Elizabeth, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 12.—Barque Mexican, for Liverpool; brig Louisa and Maria, for Rotterdam; schrs J. A. Griffin and Alice Noyes, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Mary Patten, from Bangor for Philadelphia, with lumber, filled with water at Winterport, Me., in the gale of 8th inst.

Schrs E. Ewing, hence, and Minnie Kinnie, from Georgetown, D. C., both for Norwich, at New London 10th inst.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Gardiner 10th inst.

Schr M. Sewell, Frisbee, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 10th inst.

Schrs H. T. Hedges, Franklin, and Henry, Dobbin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th inst.

Schr Maggie Van Dusen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 10th inst.

Schr A. Atwood, Tirrell, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 9th inst.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, sailed from Fall River 10th inst. for Philadelphia, and went into Newport.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, hence, at Providence 10th instant.

Schrs Virginia, Small, and Evelyn, Crowley, hence, at Portsmouth 9th inst.

Schrs Mary P. Hudson, Vaughan, and Lizzie Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; Fanny Blake, Packer; Geo. Fales, Little; Abbie Fitman, Lambert; Annie Shepard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, and Sunbeam, Quinn, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 9th inst.

Schr Ann F. Safford, Powell, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 9th inst.

Schr Bartlett, hence at Washington, D. C., 10th inst.

Schrs Francis W. Johnston, Maris, and Zegla, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 9th inst.

Schr Mary Francis, Boyle, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Richmond 9th inst., via City Point.

Schr Challenge, Bickmore, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Providence 11th inst. Would procure anchors, etc., and proceed.

Schrs Campbell, Terrey; J. W. Wilson, Wilson, and Annie May, Morris, hence at Boston 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Mary Milne, Parker, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported ashore seven (not 70) miles west of Montauk Light, is a total wreck. Daniel C. Parker, brother of the captain, was swept overboard at the time of the disaster and drowned. Samuel Hicks, of New Brunswick, was thrown from aloft and killed. Captain Parker had a leg broken. The remainder of the crew are safe and have arrived at New London. The M. M. was owned in Boston (not Philadelphia), by J. Baker & Co., P. E. Dolliver, and Capt. Frank Palmer, who commanded her. She was valued at $18,000, and partially insured.

Schr Fly (of East Greenwich), Carter, from Plymouth, Mass., for Philadelphia, which was towed to Providence on Friday for repairs, was at anchor in Dutch Island harbor when the gale commenced on Wednesday, and was dragged into by schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, from Somerset for Georgetown, D. C., and had both masts, davits, boat, flying jib, and port anchor carried away, rail on both bows and port quarter stove.

Schr Harper, Galt, from Philadelphia for Elizabeth, was dragged out of Holmes' Hole in the gale and was not in sight next morning. The Harper set colors for assistance while dragging out.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice has been received that the depth of water (as shown by the chart), within the Sculiridge sand, in the fairway of Boston Deeps, and on the eastern part of the Outer Knock, has lessened considerably; also that the Spitway across the Long sand has altered its position; and as other considerable changes may have taken place in the several banks and channels, mariners are hereby cautioned not to place too much confidence in the accuracy of the chart until the locality has been resurveyed.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1869.

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

R E M O V A L.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.
CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,

No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bathrooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.

The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO

J. NORRIS ROBINSON,

At Drexel & Co.'s,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

F O R S A L E,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1328, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 138 N. NINTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any know process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tigh Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. North SECOND St. Philada

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME
NEWFOUNDLAND DOG
FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address
4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8ro

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
§ No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc. etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

NOTICE.

The Sunday Mail Train on the West Jersey Railroad is discontinued. 9 10 2§

WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
MRS. C. R. BERNARD.................DIRECTRESS
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 14,
IL TROVATORE,
with its great cast.
Wednesday..............................MARITANA
FRIDAY, September 17,
BENEFIT OF MRS. C. R. BERNARD.
LA TRAVIATA.
Saturday—Last appearance of the Troupe in a GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Box sheets now open.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 14,
NEW AND STARTLING DRAMA.
Last week of the engagement of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her last great success,
CLARA MELVILLE,
in the new Sensational Play entitled
SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
Clara Melville............................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Henry Melville............................Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
Act I.—Murmurs of the Storm.
Act II.—The Living and the Dead.
Act III.—Married and Settled.
Act IV.—Triumph of the Detective.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE'S THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
production of Farnie's Burlesque,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Ganem...............................MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
Supported by the Full Troupe.
Friday—Benefit of HARRY BECKETT.
Saturday—THE FORTY THIEVES.
In preparation, Boucicault's FORMOSA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT above EIGHTH.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE
In Two Grand Ballets,
HARVEST HOME AND MAGYAR CSARDAS.
The World's Prestidigitateur, ROBERT NICKLE.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·[illegible] A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·[illegible] P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·[illegible] A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	[illegible] P. M.
" " Williamsport	[illegible] A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	[illegible] P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	[illegible] A. M.
" " Williamsport	[illegible] A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	[illegible] P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	[illegible] A. M.
" " Harrisburg	[illegible] A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	[illegible] A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

THE Democracy of Philadelphia are in tribulation. The new Registry law will greatly diminish their coveted opportunities for perpetrating frauds; and their local ticket is composed of men so odious that they cannot even command the support of their fellow-partisans. They will not receive, as in 1868, aid from the National Government; they can gain no prestige from the personal popularity of any of their city nominees; and in view of the late experiences in the courts, it is doubtful whether Mike Fitzgerald can bring over reinforcements from New York on election day, or whether false personations can be safely attempted. Their "best hold" now is in the fact that they have captured the police and the Sheriff's posse, and if the worst comes to the worst, they can confidently calculate that the moral influence of the authorities charged with the maintenance of peace and order will not be thrown against them. This strong point, however, is reserved for the actual day of conflict, for if they betrayed, in advance, too much reliance upon it, means might be devised to counteract it.

The first great object of their attacks is the Registry law. They antagonized it in the Courts, but this campaign proved fruitless. Then came the struggle in the proceedings before the Board of Aldermen, in which the invincible Fourth ward leader bore a conspicuous part. He contends for the right of the Democratic aldermen to name all the Democratic election officers. The Republicans assert that they have appointed Democrats to all the positions to which partisans of that school have a valid claim, but McMullin replies that he and his fellow Democratic aldermen are the only true judges of Democratic qualifications, and he denounces as "Republicans" men who have long been known as active and consistent but at the same time honest and fair-minded members of the Democratic party. The Republican aldermen declare their policy to be to act "fairly and honorably with the Democratic party, to put none in as Democrats who are not Democrats," but at the same time to select from the "party such men as have not hitherto had anything to do with elections;" and, in view of the disclosures recently made of the infamous frauds of 1868, there are good reasons for this precaution.

While McMullin is battling for the favorite old election officers before the Board of Aldermen, John Hamilton, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is sounding the slogan against the law in an address. He denounces it as an "iniquitous" measure, enacted by a corrupt Legislature for the purpose of disfranchising every citizen who fails to get his name upon the registry lists. He grows especially eloquent over the hardships of the seamen. He says:—"To add still further to their infamy, they have made war upon the brave sailors of the country," and, by the Registry law, "they disfranchise four-fifths of the gallant tars who float our flag on every sea, and whose bold enterprise and daring have made it the admiration of the world." This is first-rate reading, and it is gratifying to know that Hamilton thinks so much of the flag as to take this intense interest in the welfare of the sailors who carry it round the world. Could there possibly be a more delicate touch of patriotism? Unhappily we fear that in this instance echo is reluctantly compelled to answer yes. Hamilton and his party were decidedly hostile to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the soldiers who on land were bearing the flag aloft in the midst of a thousand dangers; why, then, should he be so anxious that the men who sail under it on shipboard should all be permitted to vote? Let the history of past election contests answer. Of all aids and accessories of election frauds none are so fruitful as sailor boarding-houses. Their population is necessarily transient, and of such a character that antecedents cannot be successfully traced. Fifty Mike Fitzgeralds and their accompanying crowds could easily be stowed away in these hospitable mansions in time to help the Democracy in a close contest; and if they had never sailed on anything more boisterous than a raging canal, they could still be made to do full Democratic duty as "gallant tars" just arrived from a long cruise. The bathos of Hamilton, Jr., is touching, but it is a pity that his love for the flag only gained its present pitch of excitement when he found that the Democracy might lose votes through its deprivation of the old facilities for fraud. Next to his love for the sailors, Hamilton is solicitous for the welfare of those who board at hotels or public houses. If they are *bona fide* voters, they can easily have their names placed on the registry lists by adducing proper proofs of residence and qualifications. But inasmuch as thousands of bogus voters have on different occasions been manufactured at these establishments, new safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box were undoubtedly necessary. Hamilton, Jr., however, appears as the champion of all boarders at public houses. He says that none of them "are reputable enough to be on the original assessors' lists," and that they should "be prepared at the polls to resent the insult put upon" them by the law. Thus out of the nettle danger the shrewd Chairman of the City Executive Committee proposes to pluck the flower safety. He wants to rally round the Democratic banner every sailor and every friend of the sailor, every boarder and every friend of the downtrodden boarder, as well as the usual cohorts which follow the standard of that organization.

He concludes his address with this impressive invocation:—"All that is wanted is Action! Action! Action! Make a grand rally for Packer and victory!" Hundreds of witnesses have told the public by what sort of action the Democracy carried the city last year. Now, alas! the Supreme Court will issue no new naturalization papers, and the registers will watch the assessors' lists closely. Still, the ingenuity of Democratic partisans is not easily exhausted, and new modes of "action" may speedily be devised. Indeed, one form, the establishment of "club law," has already been proposed.

The most ominous and peculiar portion of this address is the last line, "Make a grand rally for Packer and victory!" Is Packer the only man worth striving for? Did not Pershing deserve a word of comfort? And must the whole ticket, created by the assembled wisdom of the party, be remorselessly slaughtered? Rich as Packer is, can the party afford to concentrate all its strength in this barefaced manner upon its millionaire and turn the cold shoulder upon every poor local favorite? Are no tears to be shed for Johnny Ahern, no praises of Stewart to be sung, and no eulogies of Schieble to be delivered? "Think of it, drink of it, dissolute men!" Even the official organ of the party in this city does not dare to say one word on behalf of a single man on the city ticket. Everything is swallowed up in Packer. For him the obnoxious men must be crowded off, despite their many services in past campaigns, despite their desperate struggles to procure nominations, despite the zeal and energy with which they have fought, bled, and cheated for their party. Fry has resigned gracefully; but before this new programme can be fully arranged there are other fish to fry, and some of them may not be equally ready to jump from the frying-pan into the fire. The campaign abounds with difficulties to which even the eloquent and skilful Hamilton is scarcely equal, and the public impatiently awaits the important new developments which are daily and hourly expected.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

ANOTHER cloud has passed over the Democratic party. They expected great things from Maine. Ever since the Republican party first lifted its banner in that State victory has perched upon it. On a square issue there was not the shadow of a hope of success; but at the opening of the canvass which has just closed the shadow of a coming event was discerned by the Democracy, and that shadow was contorted by Democratic eyes into the outlines of a Democratic triumph. The people of that State are not less decided in their sentiments on the temperance question than in their political views. The Republican party of Maine is emphatically and unequivocally a true temperance party. But the more extreme temperance men, who have heretofore affiliated with it, despaired of bringing it up to the strict standard of antagonism to whisky which they had laid down for themselves, and therefore bolted in a body and placed in the field a gubernatorial candidate of their own.

The prospects of the movement were as desperate as had been those of the Democracy theretofore. The prohibition ticket could not, to use the language of the New York *World*, "count on a single Democratic vote." Its sole support must come from the Republican ranks, and the sole chance it had of accomplishing anything was by the withdrawal of sufficient votes from the Republican candidate to throw the election into the Legislature, the Constitution of the State requiring a clear majority of all the votes cast to insure an election. Upon this possible result, which could not have benefited the prohibition ticket, the Democracy looked as their grand opportunity for defeating the will of the people. The famous "Arithmetic Man" of the *World* was resurrected especially for the occasion, and despatched to Maine to figure out the coming triumph. The paper result of the contest was finally reduced to the following fine points:—

The falling off in the Republican vote, owing to the dissensions in the ranks of the party, will be about twenty-five per cent., while the Democratic vote will lose but eleven per cent. The prohibition ticket will draw off one-seventh of the Republican vote, at least, and the figures will stand, on the official count, 50,000 for the Republican candidate, 48,000 for the Democratic candidate, and 8000 for the prohibition candidate. The choice of a Governor will therefore devolve upon the Legislature. But in order to carry off the prize there, the Legislature must be Democratic in sentiment. Nothing will be easier than to secure such a requisite. By reason of the rival factions in the Republican ranks, there will be three candidates for the State Senate in each district. A Senator, like the Governor, must receive a majority of all the votes cast, while a member of the House of Representatives requires but a plurality. So the result of the triangular fight will be the election of 9 Democratic Senators, 8 Republican Senators, and 14 vacancies, to be filled by the vote of the lower house, which will stand 80 Democrats to 71 Republicans.

Such was the result of the labors of the "Arithmetic Man," which we have taken the trouble to set forth at length, inasmuch as they present one of the most novel political calculations that has ever fallen under our notice. A Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, the repeal of the act passed on March 11 of this year ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment, and a general revelling in the spoils of petty offices and local legislation such as has not been enjoyed by the Maine Democracy since 1854, when the Republican party sprang into existence by the union of the Whigs with the Freesoil Democrats and the first election of William Pitt Fessenden to the United States Senate! Such was the enjoyable prospect which greeted the longing eyes of the oft-defeated but never dismayed Democracy of Maine. And just on the eve of the day which was to bring them such a feast of power, Senator Fessenden passed away, and the grand prize of a seat in the National Senate was placed within their grasp!

But the returns of the election, as we read them this morning, dispel the happy vision, and the hungry Democracy turn away from the coveted flesh-pots with a sigh. The vote, according to the indications of the incomplete returns, will stand about as follows:—For Chamberlain, 48,000; for Smith, 35,000; and for Hichborn, 5000; giving the first about 8000 clear majority over both competitors. The Republicans have also probably elected 27 out of the 31 Senators, and a good round majority of the members of the lower house. So much for the hopes of the Democracy of Maine. The party in that State is deader than it was a year ago, when the mathematical genius of the *World* was engaged in figuring up a Seymour and Blair victory on the strength of a decrease, in consequence of local issues and indifference on the part of the people, in the Republican majority of 16,000 in a single year.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

THE fact that thus far no apparent clue has been obtained to the identity of the assassins of Detective Brooks is a sufficient commentary on our whole detective system. Here was a man shot down in open daylight, and his assassins are seen to jump into a carriage and drive off, and yet the officers of the law practically confess that they are unable to accomplish their capture. It is stated that the five thousand dollars reward offered has been outbid by the whisky ring, and now Supervisor Tutton recommends that the sum be increased to twenty thousand, a sum that the friends of the assassins are as able to outbid as they are to go over the smaller amount. The whole question appears to be one of dollars and cents. If the Government can pay the biggest price it will probably catch the criminals without further difficulty; otherwise they will never be identified except by some accident over which the detective officers have no control. Commissioner Delano is already tormented with the inquiry as to how the money is to be divided if the capture is made, and it is intimated that if he expects to secure the assassins he will have to change the position about the distribution of rewards which he assumed in the case of Wilkes Booth, when he advocated the distribution of the money among all the participants in the arrest, instead of giving the whole amount to Detective Baker and his immediate assistants. Before any attempt has been made to ferret out the men who shot Mr. Brooks, the detectives are bargaining for their reward, and it is all but openly acknowledged that the party that pays the highest will win the prize.

The fact is the whole detective system is rotten to the core, and the only way in which it can be reformed will be to abolish the present manner of doing business and reorganize upon an entirely different basis. The practice of offering rewards has caused a complete demoralization, and we believe that the ends of justice would be served much better if no such extra inducements were held out for officers to do their duty. With human nature as it is, it would probably be impossible to organize a perfectly immaculate detective force, every member of which at all times and under all circumstances could be relied upon as incorruptible; but it is very certain that a very decided improvement on the present style of doing business could be effected if the organization of an efficient detective system were to be undertaken by competent persons. In the case of the assassin of Officer Brooks, the probabilities are that the whisky ring will outbid any sum that the Government is likely to offer, and we do not believe that twenty thousand dollars will be more likely to ensure the arrest than five thousand.

It is clearly the duty of the Government to make the most strenuous exertions to secure the arrest and punishment of the men who shot Mr. Brooks. This is, to a great extent, a test case, a trial of strength between the Government and the scoundrels who have for years been defrauding the revenue, and who now show that they will not hesitate at murder if they can accomplish their ends in no other way. If the men whose business it is to ferret out these criminals fail to arrest them, they confess their own worthlessness as detectives, and suggest more than a suspicion of complicity with the criminals. If the arrests are not promptly made, with or without the reward, the Government owes it to itself and to the people to organize such a detective force as will be entitled to some little regard for efficiency and common honesty.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE has issued a general catalogue containing the names of all the persons graduated since its organization, in 1828. They number 5651, and the places from which they came are distributed as follows:—

Pennsylvania	1682	Ireland	11
Virginia	942	West Virginia	9
Georgia	280	Vermont	8
Kentucky	245	New Brunswick	7
North Carolina	238	England	7
Ohio	205	Wisconsin	6
New Jersey	183	California	6
New York	182	Cuba	5
Tennessee	172	West Indies	3
Alabama	170	Germany	2
Mississippi	151	Kansas	2
Maryland	149	South America	2
South Carolina	130	France	2
Missouri	106	Newfoundland	2
Indiana	99	Scotland	2
Massachusetts	87	Barbadoes	2
Illinois	78	Prussia	3
Delaware	75	Minnesota	1
Maine	54	Nicaragua	1
Canada	53	U. S. Navy	1
New Hampshire	52	Mexico	1
Connecticut	43	Corsica	1
Texas	36	Sweden	1
Nova Scotia	26	Wales	1
District of Columbia	21	St. Croix	1
Arkansas	20	Costa Rica	1
Louisiana	20	Switzerland	1
Florida	18	Turkey	1
Rhode Island	15	Hungary	1
Iowa	12	East Indies	1
Michigan	11		

PUMPS.—STEAM POWER AND HAND Pumps, of all sizes, new and second-hand, for sale at Philadelphia Hydraulic Works, EVELINA Street, rear No. 261 S. THIRD Street. 9 11 tuths3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

CHESNUT SPRINGS, CHESNUT HILL.—Persons from watering places who want to spend a few weeks in the country will find this a delightful place. Mrs. McCALLA on premises, or WILLIAM F. SMITH, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. 9 14 3t*

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70. The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14. The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth. ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty. 9 4 9t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcomated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 4 5

CLOTHING.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER
TO THIS PAPER
Is hereby congratulated
On the fact
That he has spread freely before him
The ADVERTISEMENT of
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
The Best and Oldest Established Clothing House of Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Would say to all the subscribers, and all of their male neighbors and relations, that they have made the most ample preparations for an immense business for the present Fall.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Have laid in an immense stock of the most desicable goods, both of American Manufacture and of Foreign Importation, from which they offer the most delightfully fitting suits, either ready-made or to order at the shortest possible notice.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Invite gentlemen from the surrounding Country, Towns, Cities and Villages, to call at their GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, where they will find opportunity to select from the abundance of elegant Fall apparel, at lower prices than anywhere else in town.

Respectfully yours,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINAL SALE.
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.
READ & CO.,
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
9 14 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
(EASY TERMS).
Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of
The Parham Sewing Machine Company,
No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
9 14 tf PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.
Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Burners, etc. 9 2 1m

D. W. STUART,
No. 123 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE DURABILITY OF
PATENT WOOD HANGINGS
HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED DURING THE PAST WINTER. HOT ROOMS, EXPOSED TO FURNACE OR OTHER HEAT, WITH MORE OR LESS STEAM, THE WALLS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COVERED FOR A YEAR, ARE NOW IN AS GOOD CONDITION AS WHEN THE WOOD WAS FIRST HUNG,
WITHOUT CRACKING, BLISTERING, OR SHRINKING.
OUR PAST EXPERIENCE ENABLES US TO APPLY THESE BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS IN A MORE ARTISTIC AND MUCH LESS EXPENSIVE MANNER THAN HERETOFORE.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business
THIS DAY,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
Manufactured and Imported Goods,
SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Families returning to the city will find a large stock of the finest quality of FIRST-CLASS
GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY,
WITH PURE WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Goods in unbroken packages will be sold at wholesale prices, at the
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE
FRUITS OF AMERICA,
BY THE
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,
AND THE
National Association of Fruit Growers,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1869,
From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on practical and scientific fruit culture. Admission free.
RECEPTION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 17 (5 to 11 o'clock.) Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper.
Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 9 13 4t

PAPER HANGINGS.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS COMPRISES THE LATEST, BEST, AND MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY OR IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, AND OUR
Corps of Skilled Workmen,
FOR APPLYING EITHER THE WOOD OR PAPER HANGINGS, CANNOT BE EXCELLED. PARTIES IN WANT OF
WALL DECORATIONS
ARE REQUESTED TO PAY US A VISIT AND EXAMINE OUR STYLES.
D. W. STUART,
No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,
9 11 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.
THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.
PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 924 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 tf A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

EXCURSIONS.
LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON,
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND UP THE HUDSON RIVER,
ACCOMPANIED BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Thursday, September 16, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3 00; Gentleman and Lady, $5 00.
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No 828 Market street; of Enos Reuner, No. 5 1 Girard avenue; at the offices, Nos. 814 and 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 13 3t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6 50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 2m*

WILMINGTON AND READING R. R.

A Ride from Wilmington to Birdsboro—The Beauties of that Section—Its Natural Advantages and Bustling Manufactories—Wilmington and Reading to be Fraternally United—The Great Capabilities of the Railroad.

One of the most enjoyable trips it has fallen to the lot of an old newspaper *habitue* to have, was started upon last Friday morning. The invitation was given through the friendliness of our William Painter, Esq., of the firm of William Painter & Co., the well-known banking agents of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad; and the party was made up of the Directors of that company, with a besprinkling of a few folks of the Fourth Estate. The clerk of the weather was in his most amiable mood the whole time, and the good bodies thus thrown together were soon having as jolly a holiday time as big boys let loose on a decorous spree could have.

At Wilmington the excursion party was constituted of the following officers of the railroad company:—

President—Hugh E. Steele.
Directors—Edward Brooke, C. E. Pennock, S. B. Worth, Edward Betts, Joseph Tatnall, Irene Du Pont, Charles Warner.
Secretary and Treasurer—William S. Hilles.
Chief Engineer—J. Dutton Steele.
Engineer in Charge—Nathaniel P. Hobart.

Wilmington is truly a thriving and rapidly-growing city. Its ship-yards, car-works, and large manufactories of numberless articles give it the real elements of prosperous expansion. Its direct communication with Reading by a railroad a little over seventy miles in length cannot but add largely to its wealth and commercial importance. The construction of this road is already fairly under way, and at Wilmington was inspected as much of the rail as had been laid from that point northward, several miles in extent. The road bed was found to be well built, the ties and cross-beams firmly laid, and the track as heavy as anywhere in use.

From thence by carriage our drive was for sixty-five miles along the banks of the Brandywine, quitting its narrow, brook-like head at Springfield, and from thence riding through fair meadows some six miles until the placid waters of the Schuylkill were reached, a half-dozen miles southeast of Reading. The road by the Brandywine was most delightful, and the keen sensations, ofttimes verging on rapture, produced by its wondrous loveliness were beyond description. Sometimes the road lay on the left bank, then it turned to the right over a rustic bridge, crossing and recrossing the stream at various points. The smoothly flowing waters of the Brandywine were shaded with innumerable trees, firs, spruces, pines, and other dark evergreens, mingled with the brighter green foliage of chestnuts, oaks, sycamores, and stately elms. The tulip poplars were already arrayed in their light golden tints, foretelling the ending of summer; the silver maples blended their shadings of soft colors with the darker hued branches; the crimsons, browns, and other gorgeous tints of autumn were scattered profusely by the way, foreshadowing the fast-coming autumnal glories of American woodlands.

A few miles out from Wilmington were seen the fine powder mills of the Messrs. Du Pont. These were founded half a century since by Du Pont, Nemour & Co., and have remained in the family to the present day. Surrounding these mills are lands so cultivated as to afford views unsurpassed in picturesqueness and charming beauty. Willow trees are grown by the thousands and tens of thousands, almost rivalling some of the famous plantations of peach trees in the southern section of Delaware and Maryland. These willow trees are kept trimmed to the height of fifteen feet, and the wood cut off is sold to the powder mills to be made into charcoal. Formerly the Messrs. Du Pont had to transport this needed willow wood from far off points at a heavy expense of freight; but now farmers, by merely planting fine willows in their fields and giving them growing room, are able to sell the annual produce for enough to pay all their taxes. Twenty-five hundred acres of the finest lands in this section of country belong to the Du Pont estate, and upon them are employed a large number of laborers. From the best of this class are selected the workmen for the powder mills; and notwithstanding the dangerous character of that employment, more men are always prepared to enter upon it than are needed.

Our road, always within sight of the Brandywine, passed close by some seventy manufacturing establishments. As far as time permitted, these were visited and carefully inspected. The kaleidiscopic impressions received comprises rolling mills, paper mills, anthracite furnaces, cotton mills, grist mills, woollen factories and foundries. Some twenty-five towns and villages lay either directly on the line of the road or could be seen stretching off to the right or left hand within the bounds of a mile or two. We passed close by the famous battle-ground of Chadd's Ford, where the sharp Revolutionary contest was fought for the possession of Philadelphia to the discomfiture of the patriotic forces under General Washington; and here the first railway intersection outside of Wilmington will be made with the Baltimore Central. Here the first rest was made, and an inviting lunch was heartily discussed. Beyond this, to the left, were seen Kennet Square, Unionville, Cochranville; to the right were passed Mortonsville and Coatesville.

Eight miles below this point was met the second gang of tracklayers working southwardly. Thus an excellent opportunity was given of testing the thoroughness with which the rails were laid, and we found upon examination that the roadbed was as firm as if it had been built for years. Here a locomotive and comfortable passenger car had been thoughtfully provided, and the eight miles interval to Coatesville was passed over before five o'clock. This enterprising and fast-growing town lies directly upon the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and is the point of junction with the Wilmington and Reading Road. On Saturday we visited many of its fine workshops, such as the Viaduct Rolling Mill (owned by Messrs. Hugh E. Steele and S. B. Worth), various furnaces, blanket shawl factories, and paper mills; but one of the pleasantest reminiscences of this goodly town is the sound night's sleep enjoyed there on the preceding Friday. Resuming our carriages on Saturday, we inspected the third railroad gang laying the route north of Coatesville, saw on our route the rolling mill of Pennock & Brother, passed close by Waynesburg, and at Springfield intersected the projected Delaware and Lancaster Railroad, designed to run from Lancaster through Springfield and Phœnixville to Norristown.

Birdsboro, the present proposed terminus of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, lay on the east bank of the Schuylkill, upon the Reading Railroad with which the former will here connect.

Having thus traversed the route of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, we are prepared to speak understandingly of its capabilities. From the large and rich manufacturing districts through which this road passes, it must prove largely remunerative. The adjoining villages, towns, and factories, in the year 1868, consumed 247,468 tons of anthracite coal, 54,800 tons of bituminous coal, and worked up 49,200 tons of crude iron. Upon these articles the consumers will save from 50c. to $1·25 per ton by using this road instead of the most favorable avenues now open to them. From coal and iron alone the company will derive a gross income of $265,378 per annum, and a net revenue of $118,151·20, a sum in itself more than sufficient to pay the interest on the loan and establish the sinking fund.

In addition to the above sources of trade, the road runs for ten miles in the valley of Hay creek, through a region of magnificent brown stone that will be developed and brought into market for the first time, and as it can be delivered over this road to Philadelphia cheaper than the Connecticut stone, there will be, no doubt, a large and profitable business from this source. A portion of this stone is used in the construction of the fine Baptist church at Broad and Spruce streets, in this city, and in the famous Grace Church, Wilmington.

Altogether it is estimated that the receipts of the company will be from anthracite coal, $198,428; bituminous coal, $23,500; iron, crude and manufactured, $43,450; iron ore, $45,000; lumber and petroleum, $33,512·50; lime, $35,258·60; rolling mill and glass land, $6650; passengers, $110,620—making in all $496,419. Allowing sixty per cent. of the above sum to pay working expenses, leaves a net revenue of $198,567·64, a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds, and establish the sinking fund, and leave over ten per cent. to apply to a dividend on the stock.

The construction of this road will in a short time, it is thought, make Wilmington a great depot for the shipment of coal. It is inevitable when we consider the circumstances of the winters of 1867 and 1868, during which the harbor of Philadelphia was blocked with ice, and shipments suspended for about three months, during which time coal could have been shipped from the port of Wilmington. The price of gas coal rose during this time in New York to $25 per ton.

Charters for two companies to run steamers between Wilmington and New York were obtained from the Legislature of Delaware at its last session, and companies are organizing under them to run in connection with this road when it is opened.

Already stock subscriptions to this road have been made amounting to $800,000, probably larger than any stock subscription per mile yet made in this State, unaided by municipal or corporate subscriptions. Owing to the excellent business tact and energetic management of the President, Hugh E Steele, Esq., the entire roadbed has been completed, and the six thousand tons of railroad track needed have been engaged. Messrs. Atkinson & Brother have furnished the iron from the Pottsville Rolling Mills to Messrs. Malin & Dundore, contractors, of this city.

A careful personal examination enables us to state that the bridges, abutments, the entire masonry and the whole roadbed are most substantially constructed. The road will be completed from Wilmington to Coatesville by the 15th of next November, and to Brdsboro' by the 1st of January, 1870. In this state of facts, the seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, now offered to the public by Messrs. William Painter & Co., are one of the best investments in the market—sure, safe, and trustworthy. As this loan is limited to $1,250,000, its absorption will only be a question of a few weeks, or possibly days.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1869.

When I went out yesterday afternoon for my "constitutional" I was regaled with the sight of some fifty females, half of whom I was informed were lunatics, and the other half their attendants. They had just issued from the grounds of the State Lunatic Asylum, and were conducting themselves more quietly than some sane people, under the charge of keepers, would have done. Some of the girls—the craziest ones, let me hope—looked back, waved their pocket handkerchefs, and betrayed other symptoms of a desire for flirtation. But they were quickly checked by the attendants, and so the train passed on, and were soon lost to sight.

I know not what the moral effect is upon Utica of its having a lunatic asylum in the midst of it. A recent volume gives an account of the city of Gheel—somewhere in Germany, I believe—called the "City of the Simple," from the fact of its being mainly inhabited by lunatics. Asylums there are open for their reception, and on such familiar terms are they with the sane inhabitants, that they visit around amongst them upon equal terms. Things have not yet reached this pass in Utica. From the quantity of swine that infest the streets, however, I should imagine that every lover of neatness and cleanliness could look back with longing to those scriptural times when the presence of a drove of swine improvised a most speedy and effectual relief to certain sufferers who were possessed of devils.

Of the post office in Utica I might say that it is infinitely better than the collection of pigeon-holes and rat-holes that goes by that name in New York. A drive along Genesee street, from Slandina street to Oneida Square, and thence along the New Hartford road to the village of that name, reveals many handsome villas, some of which would not be out of place up Spruce, or Pine, or Walnut streets, or along Girard avenue. Another street, which is one of the pleasantest in Utica, is Rutger street, running between Genesee street and "the Gulf"—the "gulf" consisting of a large abrupt chasm, in which sulphur springs were once visible. In Rutger street stands the fine old family mansion of Roscoe Conkling, above which floats the stars and stripes, lowered at present at half-mast in respect to the memory of Secretary Rawlins. Ex-Governor Seymour's city residence is situated on Whitesborough street, and is occupied by him and his family during the winter. His country residence, where he is at present staying, is in the town of Deerfield, about four miles north of Utica. The Butterfield House, situated at the southeast corner of Devereux and Genesee streets, is owned by the Hon. John Butterfield, father of General Dan. Butterfield, the individual who recently arrogated to himself in New York the merit of having proposed the subscription in favor of Secretary Rawlins' family. John Butterfield is the wealthiest man in Utica, and bears the reputation of having done more for that city than any of its other citizens. He lives very handsomely on the New Hartford road. His hotel, I regret to say, does not pay very well. It is a large, rambling brick building, managed by J. Charles Fox.

In connection with the visit which General Grant was recently expected to pay to this part of the country, but which he deferred on account of Secretary Rawlins' illness, I might mention a little incident. About two miles south of Utica is a little place called New York Mills, where that celebrated cotton cloth is manufactured which is considered by many superior to the Wamasutta. Mr. Samuel Campbell, one of the proprietors of the mills, resides here. He lives most sumptuously, and is a great importer of English stock of all kinds. Mr. Campbell is a very liberal man, so much so that the workmen in his manufactories live in the fairiest of little cottages, and think the sun rises and sets on his account. When he heard that Grant was about to visit Utica, he determined, if possible, that the President should pass a day and a night at the New York Mills. Accordingly, he improvised a rustic reception, had the roads swept, the cottages whitewashed, the manufactory festooned with flags, and mottoes and words of welcome erected. Finally, he paid $15,000 for a new barouche in which to carry the President from the depot to his residence. All in vain. About $20,000 were spent altogether, but the inopportune death of Secretary Rawlins put an end to Mr. Campbell's expectations and expenditures.

Trenton Falls is a lovely little place, situated eighteen miles northeast from Utica, but I had only time to look around me there, as I went and returned the same day. It is reached by the Black River Railroad, and fully repays a visit. Within a walk of two miles there are no less than six distinct cascades, varied with occasional rapids that are scarcely less picturesque than the falls. The first fall has a descent of twenty feet, commences up stream, and is called Upper Falls; the second, called the Cascades, has an equal descent; the third, the Mill Dam, also falls the same distance; about forty rods below occurs the High Falls, which separate into three distinct cataracts whose total pitch is one hundred feet; seventy rods below these are Sherman's Falls, forty feet in depth; and lastly, we arrive at Conrad's Falls, whose pitch is twenty feet. The entire descent of the falls from first to last is estimated at over three hundred feet. Moore's Hotel—the only one there of any account—proceeds on the principle that anything worth having is worth being overcharged for.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Snare" at the Walnut.

Last evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers produced a new play, written for her by Mr. Edmund Falconer, and entitled *Snare; or, What Can't Money Do?* and for some reason which we are not quite able to understand, it was received with much more favor by the audience than the much better piece with which Mrs. Bowers commenced her engagement. We mention this fact for the benefit of the theatre, for if such a piece of work suits the taste of the public there is no reason why the public should not enjoy it. We would always rather see full benches than empty ones, if the performance is at all respectable, even if it is not possible to bestow any very high commendation for artistic excellence. Mr. Falconer has written some very fair pieces, but of late he has turned out little that is of value, and the works written by him for Mrs. Bowers—we are sorry for the sake of that lady to say—are about his worst. *Snare*, if not the worst of Mr. Falconer's efforts, is far from being the best. With a plot that ought to have some dramatic interest if properly elaborated, the play is so carelessly written, and the dialogue so thin and poor, that, in spite of the very creditable efforts made by the actors, many of the scenes that ought to have been most thrilling excited more laughter than sympathy.

The plot shows us how "Helen Thornley," a rich widow, out of her overpowering affection for "Henry Melville," a former lover, now happily married to another, determines to possess him at all hazards. She therefore, with the aid of a rascally brother, whose pecuniary difficulties make him reckless of the means by which he obtains money, procures "Melville's" arrest for debt, and has his wife and child thrust out into the street. "Mrs. Melville," overcome by cold, hunger, and distress, is picked up for dead and is carried to the Morgue. By a very peculiar coincidence the corpse beside whom she is placed exactly resembles her, and when she revives "Henry Vaughan," the brother of the widow, procures her incarceration in a mad house, and has the corpse identified by her relatives and buried in her name. "Henry Melville" is induced, without much difficulty, to marry the widow out of gratitude for the pecuniary assistance which she renders him, but he still retains a firm affection for the memory of his first wife, which excites the jealousy of his second spouse, who revenges herself by ill-treating his little girl. In due time, however, the first wife escapes from the asylum, and to the utter discomfiture of her successor and "Vaughan," she makes her appearance and claims her husband and child. "Melville" expresses a preference for wife number one, and to complete the difficulty of wife number two she receives the intelligence that her first husband is not dead after all, and that he entertains a strong suspicion that she had endeavored to put him out of the way, all of which is very satisfactory to "Melville" and the original "Mrs. M.," who clasp their child to their hearts, and the curtain descends upon a scene of domestic bliss that proves the truth of the adage that "virtue is its own reward."

Mrs. Bowers played the part of "Clara Melville," the heroine, with dignity and expression, but her powers were cramped by the platitudes of the piece, and she appeared unable to put forth her whole strength. Miss Annie Graham, who appeared for the first time this season, received a cordial welcome from the audience. The part she had was an ungracious one, for "Helen Thornley," and her brother, "Henry Vaughan," played by Mr. Walcot, are two of the most cold-blooded, business-like, and utterly uninteresting villains that we ever remember to have seen on the stage. Miss Graham was more natural and expressive as the cruel stepmother than as the plotting widow and usurping wife, and there was a touch of genuine nature in the spiteful tone with which she ordered her little stepdaughter into a corner that was quite refreshing amid such dreary waste of insipidity. Mr. Walcot acted the part of "Henry Vaughan" in an easy and nonchalant manner, and he probably made out of it all that could be made. Mr. McCollom was also a fair representative of "Henry Melville," and Mrs. Walcot and Mr. Fawcett acted creditably the small parts of "Mary Carey" and "Bob Brettle."

Mr. Falconer appears to have been troubled to find a new sensation when he concocted this piece, and the introduction of the Morgue scene would indicate that the field of sensationalism is beginning to be tolerably well exhausted. Such a scene, it is easy to imagine, might be made disgustingly effective, but the author appears to have contented himself with suggesting the horrible situation, and the scene, if not the weakest in the play, is certainly not the strongest. The piece contains a fair proportion of high moral sentiments of a kind that an average audience is tolerably sure to greet with applause, but taking it for what it is worth as a dramatic performance, we cannot refrain from saying that it is very sorry stuff, utterly unworthy of the abilities of so good an actress as Mrs. Bowers.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *Il Trovatore* will be performed this evening by the Richings troupe.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening in her new drama of *Snare; or, What Can't Money Do?*

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have jus received by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China the celebrated Palm shape. Will be sold at their usually low prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those Fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe: they were all purchased under factory prices and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glassware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves. Show-room open till 9 o'clock at night.

FIRST IN THE FIELD,

FIRST IN THE FASHION,

and FIRST TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF

FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street,

has opened an assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Embracing every style now worn, and

Offers them either ready-made or made to order at 10 per cent. less than any first-class clothier in the State.

PRICES MUST COME DOWN,

THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT.

PRICES ARE PUT DOWN

AT

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES.

A FAMOUS STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,

HAS BEEN PREPARING

DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing; some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS

ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,

AND WE HAVE NOW

NEW FALL GOODS,

FINE AND FRESH

READY-MADE; OR,

READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER

IN THE

LATEST FASHIONS,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Shakespeare an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedented low prices. But don't take our word for it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

MARRIED.

GRAY—BOYER.—On the 23d of August, by Rev. James Crowe, Mr. CHARLES GRAY and Miss KATE BOYER, all of this city.

MULLIN—DYER.—On Thursday evening, August 5, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. EDWARD C. MULLIN to Miss ROSABELL DYER, both of this city.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 12th instant, of scarlet fever, ELIZA A., youngest child of John R. and Mary E. Cunningham, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Walnut street, above Seventh, Camden, N. J.

HARMER.—On the 11th instant, SARAH HARMER, aged 78 years 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4546 Main street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HUDDELL.—On board U. S. steamer Tuscarora, and buried at sea on the 26th day of August, 1869, Acting Assistant Paymaster WILLIAM S. HUDDELL, in the 27th year of his age.

LOUDEN.—On the 11th instant, THOMAS LOUDEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Swedes' Church Ground.

MAGEE.—On the 12th instant, JAMES MAGEE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Darby road and Fifty-eighth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PAXSON.—On the 11th instant, ANNA M., daughter of Joseph and Eliza H. Paxson, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Directors and Teachers of the Eighteenth School Section, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 413 Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thsturp5 E. S. FARLEY

DRY GOODS.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.

GREAT SALE

OF

NEW AND OLD STOCK.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,

TO SELL

HIS LARGE STOCK

OF

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

"CARD."

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN A FULL STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND LATEST FABRICS.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. 9 11

OPENING FOR FALL OF 1869.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

CASH DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS OF

DRY GOODS.

Good Black Silks, Melodeon Covers, Expensive Shawls, Fine Piano Covers, Fine Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.

P. S.—We keep a stock of Good Goods, adapted to the daily wants of families. (9 11 stuth 3m rp

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY,  SEPT. 15.

Purse, $500. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to wagons. Good day and track.

Mrs. Vosburg, of Iowa, will drive the celebrated 4 year old colt Vosburg.

Mrs. Vosburg enters s. s. VOSBURG.

J. Turner enters black m. LIZZIE PATCHEN.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Admission, One Dollar. 9 13 2t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, 2 8 5p5

GENTS' KID GLOVES, SINGLE AND Double Stitched. All the new colors, 7½ to 8½ imported direct, and for sale by GEORGE W. VOGEL, 9 11 6t* No. 1222 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW FALL DRESSES

AND

WALKING SUITS,

INCLUDING

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

WEDNESDAY, September 15.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

9 14 5t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS,

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Mill in the Floss," the second volume of the "Household" edition of George Eliot's works in course of publication by Fields, Osgood & Co. If "Adam Bede" made the fame of George Eliot, this novel confirmed it, and placed the writer in the front rank of English novelists. It is a story of peculiar and fascinating interest, and the delineation of the characters is done with a master hand. It is written in that clear, eloquent, and graphic style for which George Eliot claims precedence above any living novelist; and while it is rich in the humor, the eccentricity, and the fascinating commonplaceness of English home life, the impending catastrophe is induced with the regularity and certainty of a Greek tragedy. Powerful as some of the scenes of "Adam Bede" are, there is nothing in them that exceeds in profound pathos the concluding chapters of this work. In presenting a neat, elegant, and cheap complete edition of George Eliot's works, the publishers are doing a genuine service to the reading public, and this attractive series of five volumes will be a prized addition to many a library.

—D. Ashmead sends us "Elements of the Greek Language." This is an abridgment of the large Greek Grammar of Professor Hadley, of Yale College—a work that has a well-deserved reputation with Greek scholars. This abridgment has been made in compliance with a general demand from teachers for an elementary grammar that will be better suited to the wants of beginners than the larger work. The main plan of Professor Hadley has been adhered to, with only such modifications as were absolutely necessary, and a clear, concise, and practical analysis of the principles of the Greek language is given, which will give the student a solid basis upon which to pursue further investigations.

From the same house we have received "New York Illustrated," a well-written description of New York and its suburbs, illustrated with numerous engravings of all the principal buildings and points of interest in and about the city. A plan of New York is also given and a stranger's guide, which visitors will find useful.

—Turner Brothers & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Henry Esmond" and "Lovel the Widower," both of which are given in one volume for the low price of fifty cents.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received "Countess Gisela," by E. Marlitt, translated by A. Nahmer. This is a new version of the fascinating German tale with which the public is already familiar through the translation of Mrs. Wister.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 49 and 50 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Burton on Trent."

—Howard Challen, No. 1308 Chesnut street, sends us a convenient "Wash Book," designed for the use of ladies and ladies' boarding schools. This is so arranged that it will be found an easy matter to keep a correct account with the laundress, and it cannot fail to be useful in private families as well as schools.

—*The Journal of the Franklin Institute* for September contains, besides a variety of other interesting matter, Professor Henry Morton's report upon the transactions of the Philadelphia Photographic Expedition to observe the solar eclipse of August 7. The report gives a concise and lucid explanation of all the operations of the expedition, and it is illustrated with a fine photograph of the eclipse and a number of interesting woodcuts. In the next number will be published the reports of those in charge of various departments.

MARK TWAINITIES.

Mr. Greeley is going to lecture on the Byron scandal. We have no authority for making this statement, but then it makes an interesting item of news, and the inexorable business of a newspaper is to collect interesting news.

Another Samson gone. The pioneer manufacturer of fine tooth combs in this country has just died in Connecticut. What were the achievements of the jaw-bone of an ass compared with the performances of this man's humble little instrument?

The last soldier of the Revolution, who goes on with his dying constantly, and will for years to come, is thus reduced to formula:—"The old man, survivor of the Revolution, more than one hundred years old, who always rose with the sun, never drank anything in his life stronger than brandy and sugar; who has cut two cords of firewood daily every day except Sundays for the last sixty-nine years; who invariably walked five miles before breakfast; who is the father of thirty-eight children, the grandfather of two hundred grandchildren, and the great grandfather of thirteen great grandchildren; and who would shortly have been the great great grandfather of one great great grandchild, is dead. And now we hope nobody will disturb the good old man any more."

The wonderful two-headed girl is still on exhibition in New England. She sings duets by herself. She has a great advantage over the rest of her sex, for she never stops talking to eat, and when she is not eating she keeps both tongues going at once. She has a lover, and this lover is in a quandary, because at one and the same moment she accepted him with one mouth and rejected him with the other. He does not know which to believe. He wishes to sue for breach of promise, but this is a hopeless experiment, because only one-half of the girl has been guilty of the breach. This girl has two heads, four arms, and four legs, but only one body, and she (or they) is (or are) seventeen years old. Now, is she her sister? Is she twins? Or, having but one body (and consequently but one heart), is she strictly but one person? If the above-named young man marries her will he be guilty of bigamy? This double girl has only one name, and passes for one girl; but when she talks back and forth at herself with her two mouths is she soliloquizing? Does she expect to have one vote or two? Has she the same opinions as herself on all subjects or does she differ sometimes? Would she feel insulted if she would spit in her own face? Just at this point we feel compelled to drop this investigation, for it is too tangled for us.

Production of Coal in Prussia and Great Britain.

The *Prussian Staats-Anzeiger* has the following interesting exhibit of the production of coal in Prussia and Great Britain:—

"According to the reports of the inspectors of mines in Great Britain, there were, in 1867, 3195 coal mines and 333,116 miners, producing about 105,078,000 tons (2,133,183,000 centners—20·3 centners equal one ton), while in 1868 the production had decreased to about 104,500,000 tons (2,121,000,000 centners), and the number of workmen, however, had risen to 346,820, and the number of mines to 3291. Prussia produced 420,571,116 centners of coal in 1867, with 426 working mines and 102,773 miners, and in 1868 the same number of mines, with 106,348 workmen, delivered 454,486,660 centners of coal. The coal production of Great Britain in 1867, therefore, exceeded that of Prussia five-fold; in 1868, however, the excess in favor of England was only 4·6 fold. Fourteen years previously, in 1854, the coal production of Great Britain, which was about 647,661,000 tons (1,312,618,300 centners), exceeded that of Prussia, which amounted to 136,225,096 centners, nearly ten-fold. Taking into account now the acquisition of territory by Prussia in this period, deducting the production of the lands annexed in 1866, amounting to 7,881,840 centners, from the total Prussian production as above given, there remain 446,604,820 centners as the production of the old Prussian provinces, or about the 4-7th part of the amount produced by Great Britain. While the coal production of Great Britain has increased within this period of fourteen years forty millions of tons (812,000,000 of centners), or 62 per cent., the production of the older Prussian provinces has been increased 310,379,724 centners, or 227·8 per cent.

"The average production of coal to each mine in Great Britain was, in 1868, about 664,000 centners, or 6116 centners to each miner; in 1867 the proportion was 667,000 centners to each mine, and 6398 centners to each miner. In Prussia the average production of each mine, in 1868, was 1,067,000 centners, or 4273 centners to each miner; and in 1867, 987,000 centners to each mine, and 4092 centners to each miner. According to this the average production of coal by the British miner is 1813 centners, or 43 per cent. higher than that of the Prussian miner; the reason for this may be looked for in the more favorable positions of English mines, their extent and the use of improved machinery in them. Besides, the pay of the English miner is much higher than that of his Prussian brother.

"The number of accidents, in 1867, in the mines of Great Britain resulting in the loss of life was 907, by which 1190 persons, or 3·57 per thousand miners, were killed. In the mines of Prussia, in the same year, there were 260 accidents causing fatal results, by which 293 men, or 2·84 per thousand miners, lost their lives. According to this there is in Great Britain one case of accidental death to every 280 miners employed and 1,792,490 centners of coal produced; and in Prussia one death falls among every 352 workmen and 1,440,157 centners of coal. A comparison of the killed in relation to the total number of miners employed is, therefore, in favor of Prussia; while in regard to the amount of coal produced, the advantage is on the side of Great Britain. In the district of Clausthal one death occurs to every 1,839,852 centners of coal produced; in the district of Breslau to every 1,729,178 centners; and in the districts of Dortmund and Bonn 1,447,863 and 1,131,253 centners respectively. The number of miners killed in the year 1867 in the two countries is apportioned to the various kinds of accidents as follows:—

Killed.	*England.*	*Prussia.*
Through explosion of fire-damp....	285, or 24·05 p. c	39, or 13·31 p. c.
Incaving of earth	449, or 37·73 p. c.	105, or 36·18 p. c.
Other causes in underground labor	211, or 17·73 p. c.	74, or 25·26 p. c.
Above ground....	88, or 7·40 p. c.	9, or 3·07 p. c.
In the shafts....	156, or 13·11 p. c.	65, or 22·18 p. c.
	1190, or 100 p. c.	293, or 100 p. c.

Incidentals.

—A Cincinnatian has wagered $100 that he can carry an anvil weighing seven hundred pounds a distance of seven miles without resting.

—Graduates of Brown University propose to organize Alumni Associations in different cities, including New York and Boston, to promote the interests of the College.

—Jefferson county, Tennessee, experienced an earthquake shock on Sunday evening, 5th inst. The shock lasted nearly a minute, and was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

—Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of Missouri, arrived in St. Louis on Monday, his object being to make arrangements for transferring his headquarters from Leavenworth, Kansas, to that city. The removal will take place about the 1st of October.

—Some of the most graceful and appreciative tributes to the late Secretary Rawlins have been rendered by the Southern press. And they express the hope that the President will be as fortunate in selecting his successor as he was in choosing his faithful friend, whose loss the country now mourns.

—It is reported that leading and influential members of the Bond and Creswell wings of the Republican party of Maryland had, by request of the latter, a friendly meeting recently, and, after a full discussion, cordially agreed to abandon all former differences and unite hereafter heartily to advance the party's interests.

—A telegram has been received in Detroit from Major Powell, dated September 5, and sent from St. Georges, Utah. Major Powell says that he has left the Grand Canyon at a point somewhat north of that at which he expected to come out. He says that he will be at home in two weeks, and adds the expressive word, "success."

—The people of Illinois are to vote at the general election, on the 2d of November, upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which forbids the Legislature from relieving the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to pay into the State Treasury either the tax or the per centum of its gross receipts stipulated in its charter.

—Peter Bonesteel, Esq., a prominent lawyer and leading Republican of Columbia co., N.Y., died at his residence in Copake last Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness. He has been several times a delegate to State conventions, and was formerly a partner of Judge Hogeboom of the Supreme Court. He recently received an appointment in the Custom House in New York. He was 43 years of age.

—Colonel Lewis D. Campbell made a two-hours' speech at a Democratic meeting in New London, Ohio. He made a vigorous assault upon the doctrine of State sovereignty, and spoke in high terms of the soldiers who fought for the Union, but otherwise, except that he did not once allude directly or indirectly to the Democratic candidate for Governor, his speech must have been satisfactory to his hearers.

—The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland, Me., was dedicated last Wednesday. The building is 196 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and is of brick, with granite trimmings. Among those who officiated at the dedication were Bishop Bacon, of Maine; Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Goosbriand, of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop Williams, of Boston; Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Portland, and an extensive list of priests from the New England States and elsewhere.

—The Albany *Argus* reiterates the story that a young milliner in Washington county has fallen heir to $17,000,000, left her by a young Englishman who became enamored of her while travelling in this country. She has been promised $5,000,000 in December, and the balance as soon thereafter as possible. Miss Gray, the fortunate heiress, is said to be about thirty years of age. She has a mother and sisters to enjoy it with her.

—The Albany *Evening Post*, speaking of the elaborate bronze ornament which has been placed upon the new depot on St. John's square, New York, says:—"The statue reflects as much credit on Captain De Groot as honor upon the Commodore. It is one of those big conceptions which we might expect from De Groot when he felt like complimenting one of the largest-brained men that this country ever produced, and who is already in the field as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872."

—The Montreal *Gazette* takes exception to a remark, *apropos* of the discontent cherished by the Nova Scotians in regard to the Dominion, that a change vitally affecting their interests was carried into effect without affording an opportunity for an expression of opinion by the people or their representatives. The *Gazette* replies that the representatives were consulted. But this is a mere evasion. The "representatives" who did approve of the bargain had not been chosen with any view to action upon it, and at the first general election thereafter a majority of them were sent into private life for assuming authority to speak when no such authority had been given. Neither directly nor indirectly have the people of Nova Scotia sanctioned the present scheme of confederation.

Political.

—The Republicans of Maryland are to hold a State Convention in Baltimore on Wednesday, October 13, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller.

—The Georgia Democratic papers are again making inquiries respecting their Congressmen—whether the members of the last Congress hold over or not, whether a new election should be held this fall or not, etc. etc. And no one answers.

—The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts, at their meeting yesterday, voted to call a Political State Convention at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, on Tuesday, September 28, to nominate a State Labor Ticket.

—The Knoxville *Whig* admits that Senator Brownlow is feeble, but it tells General Stokes that he is not in his dotage; moreover, that "he is not deaf, he is not in the hands of others, he indited every letter of his that has been published during the canvass, and some that were written to Stokes men that have not been published."

—Who are in the Hickborn movement in Maine, we wonder? The leading prohibitionists of the State certainly are not. Governor Chamberlain has no warmer friends than Lot M. Morrill, Sidney Perham, Anson P. Morrill, Neal Dow, Woodbury Davis, Ebenezer Knowlton, John J. Perry, Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lyndon Oak, and Dennis L. Milliken.

—Senator Sherman says that a Republican Congress passed a Homestead law, the last Democratic President, Buchanan, vetoed it; and it was only when we had a Republican President and Congress that such a law was passed and went into operation. Now the Democrats meet in convention and solemnly declare that they are in favor of free homesteads.

—The Parkersburg (W. Va.) *Times* intimates that the progressive Republicans in Wood county, that State, will soon inaugurate a movement, in co-operation with that in Ohio county, in favor of repealing the disfranchising clause of the State constitution, and of adopting a liberal policy towards those lately in rebellion.

—The Nashville *Press and Times* calls upon the press of Tennessee to join, without distinction of party, in urging the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. It says that the amendment can affect Northern States only; that Tennessee has adopted colored suffrage of her own accord, and that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the ratification.

HAYTI.

Attempt on the Life of the Ex-United States Minister.

The Litchfield *Enquirer* of September 9 says:—From a private letter to this place, we learn that the life of the Hon. G. H. Hollister, Minister to Hayti, was attempted by an assassin, at his residence near Port-au-Prince, on the 11th ult.; that his wound was not fatal, although he lost a good deal of blood, and that the perpetrator of the act is in prison. No further particulars have been received, but from what we learn of the state of affairs, we presume that the attempt was made by some one in the Caco (rebel) interest. Mr. Hollister's life has been threatened before, because his instructions have compelled him to recognize Salnave's Government, and no other. The rebels are still more incensed at Mr. Hollister because Mr. Bassett, as in duty bound, pursues precisely the same policy, and as Mr. Bassett is staying at Mr. Hollister's house, he is supposed to be unduly influenced by him. Mr. Bassett's life has also been threatened by vile agents of the Saget and Domingue faction. Mr. Hollister's action in his difficult official position has, we understand, won him high commendation from the present as well as the past administration.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 8 Illustrio

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1255 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8, 6. No. 913 S. ELEVENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1883,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND FREE FROM TAXES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 26tdp No. 303 WALNUT Street

WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan
$6,500,000.
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirtly years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street,
8 27 tuthf tf PHILADELPHIA.

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2§

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

EDUCATIONAL.

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal.
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees.
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
8 16 mwf 6t JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12t*

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20.
9 9 9t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. K. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 23 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1815 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2325 DELANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
Circulars may be had on application at No. 343 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 3tf

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.
A. R. TAYLOR,
9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 23. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 3m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.
Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.
9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.
Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

THE BROOKS CASE.

The Second Hearing of those Accused of Complicity in the Assault.

Two P. M. yesterday was the hour fixed for the hearing of the parties charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of Revenue Detective James J. Brooks. The Commonwealth's officers, however, did not appear until past 3 o'clock, much to the chagrin of the counsel for the prisoners and disgust of the large crowd in attendance.

John A. Keenan, Thomas R. Eagan, John S. Stockton, and Robert Hamilton were brought up from prison, and placed at the bar of the court. Their counsel, Messrs. J. G. Brinckley, L. C. Cassidy, J. P. O'Neill, and William B. Mann were in attendance.

Assistant District Attorney H. S. Hagert and United States Attorney J. K. Valentine appeared for the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hagert held a quire or so of paper, showing that he had already examined the witnesses, and he conducted the examination. District Attorney F. Sheppard, United States District Attorney Aubrey Smith, and Mayor Fox came in during the hearing.

The following evidence was elicited:—

S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., sworn—I have been in attendance on J. J. Brooks; I visited him an hour and a half ago; he is doing very well; I think him still in a very dangerous condition; there is a possibility of his being at death's door within any twenty-four hours; still he is doing well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mann—His condition is improving every day; the time naturally to give an opinion as to the probability or certainty of recovery is five or six weeks; up to that time he runs daily risks; it would not do for him to be removed in his present condition; he is able to talk, but not to talk much; at the end of a week, if he continues to improve, he could carry on a reasonable talk; he remains quietly in bed, but may be up occasionally for some purpose exceptionally; I see no reason to cause immediate apprehension of his death; if I got a summons he was very ill it would not surprise me.

To Mr. Brinckley—Seventy-five per cent. of these cases die. Every day gives a chance for his recovery.

Dr. Hunt affirmed—I reside at No. 1300 Spruce street; I have also been in attendance on Mr. Brooks, and I confirm everything Dr. Mitchell has said: Mr. Brooks is doing remarkably well for such an injury, so far; his life is still in danger; persons have been strictly forbidden to converse with him.

Mr. Cassidy—You don't allow persons to be taken there to examine Mr. Brooks and obtain his statements in the middle of the night?

Dr. Hunt—No, sir.

Mr. Cassidy—Such a course would be very improper, would it not?

Dr. Hunt—Decidedly so.

Mr. Cassidy—I thought so. That will do.

Cornelius Napheys sworn—I do business at No. 116 N. Front street; on Saturday afternoon a week ago I saw a carriage stop opposite my store; three men got out and went towards Arch street; I closed the store at 5 o'clock and the carriage was still there; the driver remained on the box when the men got out; saw the carriage again on Monday; I got to the store at 9 o'clock in the morning, and saw the same carriage on the opposite side of the street, in front of the intelligence office; the same driver was with it on Saturday; the carriage remained there all the morning; between 12 and 1 o'clock it stood in front of our door; a young man was with the driver when it was on the opposite side; our store is two doors above Mr. Keenan's; his is No. 112; I saw the driver of the carriage get down, open the door of the carriage, take the reins and whip, get on the carriage, and watch Mr. Keenan's store; I saw three men run out of Mr. Keenan's store, Mr. Brooks a few feet behind them; as soon as the first man entered the carriage the driver struck the horses and the other two men had to run and jump in the carriage; they ran as far as the store next door; I did not know the three men; the third man had a cap on, and wore a red moustache; did not notice any other beard; the carriage drove up Front street, and Mr. Brooks ran after it.

No cross-examination.

At this point Colonel Mann became sick from the oppressive effect of the air, and had to seek a window.

Margaret Melacken sworn—I live at No. 267 North Front street; I saw a carriage between 10½ and 11 o'clock on Monday, at Front and Vine streets; it was driven there and stopped; the driver and another man were about the carriage; the other man came after the carriage stopped; the driver and him had some conversation inside the carriage; they got out of the carriage and I heard one say, "I guess the folks will not come;" they drove down Front street, below Race; the man told the driver where to stop; the horses were dark is all I noticed of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—This was 10½ or 11 o'clock; it stood in Front street, opposite our window; I was on the same side of the street as the carriage; I was at the front window, and it was at the curbstone; a man got from the box, and the two stood talking; never saw the carriage before or since, to know it; my house is the second door below Vine street; the man was in dark clothes; one had on a high hat—a black silk hat—and the other a low one; the man looking in my place drew my attention to him; don't know if it was an old carriage or a new one.

Mr. Napheys recalled, and Hamilton directed to stand up—That looks very much like the man about the carriage, but I won't swear to him; I think the man first in the carriage had a small black moustache; he was about Hamilton's height, I think.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—Did not notice the man's height, weight, or breadth; did not measure him; did not pay much attention to him; cannot give a correct height of the man without looking at the height of another man; don't know if he was five feet four or five feet ten, or weighed 130 or 180 pounds.

W. H. H. Taylor sworn—I do business at No. 131 North Front; I met Hamilton last Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock; I was coming across Front street from Elfreth's alley and the first person I met was Hamilton; I spoke to him and we had a conversation; I have known him from childhood; can't tell where he went when I left him; I left him at our door; I saw him again in a half or three quarters of an hour after that; I was going down Front to Arch street on the east side; just before I got to Arch I met Hamilton; he said: "Good morning, Harry;" I said: "Good morning," and went on, as I had no time to stop and talk; I went to Gaskill street and remained until 12¼ o'clock; I came up Front street on the west side to our store and crossed at Napheys'; I noticed a carriage at that time; as I was going across the street the driver jumped down and opened the door; I went to our office and got a pitcher to go for water, and I came out and saw a large crowd at Elfreth's alley; the carriage was gone; saw Keenan a half or three-quarters of an hour after the shooting, either above or below Arch, in Front street; I met him, joined him, and went to Martin's store; I came back with him, and left him at his own store; I went in Keenan's store after the shooting, and saw a blackjack on the desk; I am no judge of distances, but suppose Keenan's store is 100 feet deep; the office is back, and divided by a frame and glass partition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy — I saw Keenan on Front street, either above or below Arch, can't tell which; he was coming up the street towards his store; he was not talking to anybody; he saw me and spoke as usual.

George Harrold sworn—I reside No. 930 S. Fifth street; I am a barber; I know Hamilton; he is a customer of mine; I saw him Monday last; I shaved him between 3 and 4 P. M.; he had a moustache when he came in, and I took it off; he requested me to take it off, as it was falling out; he had no other beard but the moustache; his usual time for shaving was in the morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock; he comes to get shaved before he goes to work, I suppose; he was in my place no longer than it took me to shave him, about ten minutes; he was alone; I had a boy in my shop; his moustache was dyed black.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—This was between 3 and 4 P. M.; no one but the boy was in the shop; the shop was open; there was no secrecy about it; I think it was near 3 o'clock; I shaved his entire face; he stopped no longer than I shaved him.

Thomas Close sworn—I reside 518 Enterprise street; I am a waterman; I had a load of watermelons at Arch street wharf last Monday; I left Arch street at 11 o'clock and went to Front and Race; I went on the east side of Front and met Hamilton one-third of the way from Arch to Race street with some other man; I spoke to Hamilton; have known him ten or twelve years; I went to Race street and stayed ten or fifteen minutes; a man came after me and I started down Front to Arch on the lower side; saw Hamilton on the upper side; he and another man were talking; he was opposite where I saw him when I was going up; don't know the man he was talking with; suppose I saw him last ten or fifteen minutes from when I first saw him; I thought his right eye was a little black, or that he had cigar ashes on it; there was nothing in his manner or in the way he carried his head that attracted my attention.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—I know Hamilton very well; am on good terms with him and his family; I made no exclamation what ought to be done with him to Mr. Taylor; I fix the day by having to meet a friend; I was not arrested that day; Mr. Webb, who is in Alderman Beitler's office, had a subpœna for me, and invited me to come to the office next day; the friend I was to meet I don't feel inclined to tell the name of.

Mr. Cassidy—Don't tell the name. Did you meet the friend?

Mr. Close—Yes, and walked up to Front and Vine with him; I am not in custody now; when I leave here I will go home; I am under bail in another matter.

Mr. Cassidy—That is all.

Mr. Close—You took a good deal of pains to show something up; somebody might be telling you something.

Mr. Cassidy—Any more witnesses like this?

Francis Kimball sworn—I reside at No. 1434 Hanover street; am a drayman, and stand at Front and Arch; I saw a man called Hamilton on Saturday morning; some one said, "There goes Hamilton;" this man I saw had moustaches; can't tell if this is the man; this was on Front street, above Arch; he was going down Front street.

No cross-examination.

Daniel Tolbert was called, and passed from mouth to mouth towards the door and around the room, by the officials, until it got to be Holbert, Robert, Lolbert, and various other things. No response.

Andrew Grear was called and no response.

Alderman Kerr—I feel it my duty to postpone this case, and I do so very reluctantly, too. I have another case on hand that must be attended to.

Mr. Cassidy—We were here at 2 o'clock, and no one was in attendance on the part of the Government until after 3. The Commonwealth were not ready at the first hearing, and they are not ready now. If this case is postponed for a further hearing it will be a violation not only of the case but of the law. I protest against it.

Mr. Hagert—Other witnesses have been under a private examination since 11 A. M., and by some mistake or accident are not here. It is impossible to close this case this afternoon; besides, Mr. Brooks is in that condition which renders it impossible to take his testimony. An attempt to do so might result fatally.

Mr. Cassidy—A week ago Mr. Keenan was most unjustly put in prison, without a shadow of foundation or warrant against him. Not upon the oath of any one, nor based upon any proceedings. Not a witness has appeared against him. Postpone this case, and it will go on from week to week—as Dr. Mitchell says, five or six weeks. What do you hold Mr. Keenan on? Let us hear the statement of Mr. Brooks. I have never heard it, and the public don't know it, except a few in authority. I know Mr. Brooks can't say anything against this man. I protest, in the name of all law in the land, against this.

Mr. Hagert—I suppose your Honor cannot answer this question until you have heard all of the case. There is other testimony not now ready to be produced. This is a matter of too much importance to be disposed of without hearing all the witnesses.

Mr. Cassidy.—Does not the District Attorney owe something to the liberty of the citizen? Is he not bound to state that he has either an oath or an affidavit, or to produce his witness? Let's have fair play. Mr. Keenan courts an investigation.

Mr. Hagert.—This application is made prematurely, and is no reply to my application.

Mr. Cassidy.—Produce your witnesses and we will sit until midnight. If you intend a further hearing we ask that bail be taken.

Alderman Kerr.—If there are any more witnesses present I will hear them. If not, and the Commonwealth satisfies me of due diligence and the importance of the witnesses, I will continue the case.

Grear, Tolbert, and Patrick Flannery were called again, but no response.

Julian Keenan sworn—I reside at No. 3423 Walnut street; I am not in the employ of my father; I am in the employ of no one; I was at my father's store last Monday; I opened it with him at half-past seven, or a little later, near eight o'clock; father remained about an hour, and went out about a quarter of nine o'clock; he did not say where he was going or when he would return; don't think he said he would return that day; think he came in about eleven o'clock; am not sure, but he didn't stay any time; he left and returned a half or three-quarters of an hour after the shooting; I think Eagan came with him; about a dozen gentlemen were there and my father commenced talking to them; Mr. Eagan was there twice before that day; don't know his business; he inquired for my brother; I told Mr. Eagan about the pistols in the desk, and he said they ought to be taken away, or they should not remain there, or something like that; I believe he took them; he took them out of the desk, but I don't know whether he took them out of the store; I was there when Mr. Brooks came in; there was no one in the store but me; I judge it was a quarter or twenty minutes after twelve; I was in the private office reading; Mr. Brooks inquired for the book; I gave him the book in the desk my father left for him; it was a wholesale dealer's book; it contained an account of sales, I believe; my father left directions for me to show the book in case he called; Mr. Brooks called Saturday, but I did not know where the book was; I told him I would tell father when he came in; don't know that he had been there more than once before for the book; I told father Mr. Brooks wanted the book, and that he would call again; he showed me where the book was on Monday, and said if Mr. Brooks called give it to him; don't know for what purpose he desired to examine it; I showed him the book, and he went to the desk on the right-hand side going into the office; while he was examining the book I was reading; three men came in, and I left the private office, went through the office where Mr. Brooks was, and to the store, five feet from the office door; the men inquired if father was in, and I told them he was not; they asked what time he would return; I told them he was in the habit of coming in and out during the day, and they would most likely see him after 4 o'clock; one of the men then went back, I thought to get a drink of water, but instead of that he went right behind Mr. Brooks and shot him; I heard the report; Mr. Brooks was at the desk with his back towards the man; when the man shot Mr. Brooks was examining the book; one of the men fired a billy through the window, and Mr. Brooks fell to the floor, for the purpose of dodging it, I supposed; the men immediately ran out of the store, and Mr. Brooks after them; I can't tell which of the men went out first; can't tell whether the man who fired the pistol went out first or last; never saw either of the men before; I followed Mr. Brooks out, and he was fifty feet up the street when I got to the pavement; the carriage was a half a square off; Mr. Brooks had his hand in his pocket going out the store, but I noticed nothing in his hand in the street; I saw the carriage at about 9 or 9½ o'clock standing on the opposite side of the street, about eight or ten feet above our store door; did not notice how long it stood there; paid no more attention; the two men on top were very young, when I noticed the carriage; they talked together, and one of them looked over to our store; one looked at me a minute and turned his head away; I went to tell father of the shooting, and he said he heard of it; Eagan came in with him; there were a dozen people outside when Eagan took the pistols away, one or one and a half hours after the shooting; he did not say what he was going to do with them; have seen Stockton come in and out the store; I was not in the store Tuesday, at all; don't know that barrels of whisky were removed shortly after the shooting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—I was in prison on Tuesday and locked up; don't know on whose oath; I was taken out of bed at 1 o'clock in the morning, and had no hearing of any kind; know Eagan to have been frequently at the store, and there was nothing remarkable about him; father came in as usual; there was nothing in his features or manner different from any other day; Mr. Brooks asked to see the book on Saturday; on Monday they were shown him.

Mr. Cassidy—Please produce those dangerous weapons.

The four and seven-barrel pistols were handed down by the Alderman.

Witness resumed.—These are the pistols that were in the desk in the private office; they were there more than a month; never saw them loaded; they were not brought there to shoot Mr. Brooks with; they have been in this rusty condition all the time; Eagan said it would be advisable to take these weapons away; don't know if he thought the Government would search the place; don't know what became of the book; did not see it after; I was locked up from 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning to after 3 in the afternoon; did not go back to the store.

To Mr. Brinckley—Mr. Stockton was at the store frequently; neither of the men that got out of the carriage was him; he dropped in to see father; there was a crowd of people about when Eagan took the pistols.

Mary Curley sworn—I live at No 5 Jenkin place; last Saturday week I was at Flannery's, No. 114 N. Front street; saw a carriage between 12 and 12½ o'clock at Front and Elfreth's alley with three men; saw a carriage at 7 o'clock on Monday morning; don't know if the same three men were with it; the driver was sitting on the carriage; saw the driver afterwards with two men on the other side of the street from Keenan's store; saw the carriage from 7 to 12½; first saw the driver on the carriage and then sitting on Bartlett's step; then saw the two men on Bartlett's step; I was in the second story when the pistol was fired, eating dinner; I ran to the window and saw three more men run out of Keenan's; I think they were the same three men I saw in the morning; the first one out had a weapon in his hand; I think it was a pistol; I saw Mr. Brooks go to two doors from Front and Race, and fall; after the shooting the two men inside pulled down the curtains of the carriage; the driver had a dark moustache; he beat the horse with his whip; he drove off quite fast; I looked at the carriage, because I thought it was waiting for some ladies to come out from Bartlett's; I never saw the men before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—I was brought here to-day by an officer, and kept here.

Mr. Cassidy—A new way of serving subpœnas.

Examination direct—Don't know about the removal of whisky after Mr. Brooks was shot.

N. K. Lust sworn—I live back of No. 337 Green street; on Monday I was at my stable, No. 495 St. John street, about 12½ o'clock; I saw a carriage drive by, but I did not go out; I was told it turned up Buttonwood street; it was driven rather fast; it was not driven so very fast, as they pulled up to make the turn; the horses were on a gallop; I can't describe the driver.

Cross-examined—This was between 12½ and 1 o'clock.

Mr. Hagert—I have examined all the witnesses present. Several are not here, but that is no fault of ours. There is some other testimony I propose to procure and have at any time that may be designated. So far as Messrs. Keenan, Stockton, and Eagan are concerned, not daring to deal harshly with them, I have no objection to assenting to the request of Mr. Cassidy that they be held to bail.

Mr. Cassidy—I only appear for Messrs. Keenan and Eagan.

Mr. Brinckley—Mr. Stockton has been incarcerated a week on vagrant kind of gossip.

Mr. Hagert—Other evidence may be material in his case.

Mr. Brinckley—It is the duty of the District Attorney to have the evidence, and not make a mere statement. I ask for Mr. Stockton's discharge.

Alderman Kerr named $5000 as the bail for Keenan, Stockton, and Eagan, but Hamilton must be committed.

Mr. Megary, Clerk of Orphans' Court, entered bail for Mr. Keenan.

Mr. Brinckley named Mr. Campion, of Moore & Campion, as bail for Mr. Stockton.

No one entered bail for Eagan, and he was remanded. The further hearing was fixed for Friday next.

We submit that it is about time some one of the eight hundred policemen of this city had found the carriage-driver, and the other assassins contained within the vehicle.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department at BALTIMORE, Md., and FORT McHENRY, Md., with the following amounts of merchantable HARD WOOD, viz.:—

Fort McHenry, Md. .... 800 cords.
Baltimore, Md. .... 90 "

The wood for Fort McHenry to be delivered on the wharf of the Fort, corded for inspection; one half of the amount to be delivered on completion of the contract, the balance by November 15, 1869. The wood for Baltimore, Md., to be delivered at such times, and in such places in the city of Baltimore, Md., as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster may direct until the entire amount is delivered.

Bidders will be required to make a deposit of money (on the day of opening the bids) with the undersigned corresponding to amount of contract, as a guarantee that they (or he, as the case may be) will execute their (or his) offer if accepted. Money to be returned if bid is not accepted. No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Wood." Application can be made to the undersigned for any additional particulars bidders may require.

By order of Bvt. Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Third District Department of the East. 9 9 6t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 30, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

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EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 10 5t
ALSO,
5000 DOZEN HOSIERY.
Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose, plain and fleeced.
Full lines men's white, brown, French, and blue mixed cotton half hose.
Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed fancy hose, half and three quarter hose.
5000 DOZEN GERMAN AND FRENCH GLOVES.
Gents', ladies', and misses' Berlin plush-lined gloves.
Gents', ladies', and children's cloth gloves.
Gents', ladies', and children's merino fleeced and plush-lined gloves.
Gents', ladies', and children's silk-mixed plush-lined gloves. 9 14 2t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 11 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 250 South Eleventh street.
WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING AND SITTING ROOM FURNITURE, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, Mattresses and Bedding, Refrigerator, Stoves, China, Glassware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 250 South Eleventh st., will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising the entire furniture of parlor, chamber, dining room, library and kitchen; together with the velvet, tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpets, which are in good order.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday at the auction store.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 13 2t

Sale at No. 1930 Green street.
WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1930 Green street, will be sold, the entire household furniture, carpets, etc.
Particulars hereafter. 9 7 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, ETC.
Will be held at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, in the latter part of September.
Particulars hereafter.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Rosewood Piano Fortes, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, Fireproof Safes, Large Quantity of China, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, elegant walnut furniture, etc. 9 13 2t
Also, tinman's shears and presses, tools, etc.

Sale No. 929 Chesnut street.
LEASE, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF STORE, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, Cabinet Organs, Guitars, Musical Instruments, Trimmings, etc.; Lease of Building, rent $3000 per annum; Counter, Shelving, Glass Doors, Office Furniture, Fine Show Cases, Farrel & Herring Fireproof Safe, Awning, &c.
On Friday Morning,
17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 929 Chesnut street. Full particulars in catalogues. 9 13 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at 816 South Fifth street.
HANDSOME PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, CABINET ORGAN, HANDSOME CHINA, GLASS, AND PLATED WARE, FINE HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 816 South Fifth street, below Catharine street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; elegant bouquet table; elegant cabinet organ, made by Estey; walnut hall and dining-room furniture; walnut extension dining-table; handsome lounge, covered with crimson cloth; handsome china, glass, and plated ware; suit handsome walnut chamber furniture made to order; fine hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, comfortables, etc.; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; cedar chest, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 13 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Large Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe, by Lillie; Office Furniture, 5 Double-Barrel Guns, Fine Oil Paintings, Elegant Walnut Bookcase, Fine Hair Mattresses and Feather Beds, Superior Sewing Machines; Extension, Centre and Bouquet Tables, Stoves, Chandeliers, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture, covered with reps, plush, and hair cloth; walnut chamber furniture, bookcases, wardrobes, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; sideboards, cottage bedsteads, fine hair and spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, office tables and desks, fine oil paintings and engravings, superior sewing machines, plated ware, portable heater, stoves, China and glassware, carpets, etc.
Also, a large fire and burglar-proof safe, by Lillie.
Also, 5 superior double-barrel guns. 9 14 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE
OF
400 CARTONS BONNET, SASH, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
Also,
SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FLOWERS, ETC.
Also,
75 PIECES BLACK DRESS SILKS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE 800 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 13 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept 16, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. [9 13 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3 85

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wim

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDAL.

Death of Colonel James Seybert—Another Shooting Case.

At a late hour on Saturday night Colonel James Seybert, residing at No. 705 Sansom street, in company with a friend named M. B. Hoon, were returning to their homes along Thirteenth street. On passing Wood street they were assailed by a crowd of roughs, against whose treatment both the Colonel and his friend remonstrated. The crowd then set upon them and beat them with blackjacks. Colonel Seybert was knocked senseless to the pavement, and Mr. Hoon, after receiving one or two severe blows, managed to escape. The injured man was conveyed to the house of his friend, at No. 1314 Callowhill street, where he laid in an insensible state until this morning, when he died from the effects of the injuries received. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest to-morrow.

The deceased was unmarried, and twenty-eight years of age. He was a native of Schuylkill county, where he resided until the termination of the war, when he settled in this city and resumed the practice of the law. He had served throughout the war with considerable distinction. He first entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment (three months). On returning to the city, he was elected Major of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy for meritorious service. He was mustered out in January, 1865.

About 8 o'clock last evening a disturbance took place on a passenger car on Sixth street, below Arch, between Bernard Hagan and Dennis Quinn, both of whom had been on a visit to Engel & Wolff's farm. On the car arriving opposite North street, Quinn jumped into the street, and, drawing a revolver, fired, the ball taking effect in the left breast of Hagan. Quinn then ran through North street to Fifth, and was there lost sight of. Hagan was taken into a neighboring beer saloon, where a physician was summoned. Mayor Fox happened to be in the vicinity at the time, and on being informed of the occurrence, repaired to the saloon and took the affidavit of the injured man. The police were quickly on the ground, and every effort was made to capture Quinn. Hagan was conveyed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The injured man resided at No. 722 Baker street, where he leaves a family, and Quinn was a tavern-keeper in Bedford street. The house of the latter was searched several times during the night, but he had not returned up to this morning.

This morning a four-barrelled pistol, with one empty barrel, was found lying in Filbert street, west of Sixth. This is supposed to have been the weapon used by Quinn, which he threw away after discharging it at Hagan. The injured man was lying very low at the Hospital this morning.

THE ROSTER OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, as far as completed, is as follows:—

Colonel—William Frishmuth.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward Devlin.
Major—Louis Wanner.
(Other majors yet to be elected.)
Adjutant—Frederick Hanson.
Quartermaster—Ansel Hamberg.
Commissary—John W. C. Mayweg.

The companies as formed are as follows:—

Company A—Captain, John McBride; lieutenants, William Lord, Simon Hanlen.

Company B—Captain, George Flach; lieutenants, Henry Dieter, Charles Heiners.

Company C—Captain, William Trautt; lieutenants to be elected.

Company D—Captain, John N. Ehrenberg; lieutenants, Jacob Kiefer, Daniel Weaver.

Company E—Captain, Lewis Fishblatt; lieutenants, George H. Dyball, James Moffit.

Company F—Captain, Daniel Sherer; lieutenants, Daniel Weidmann, Henry Weaver.

Company G—Captain, John P. Meyers; lieutenants, John G. McDevitt, John S. Loveaire.

Company H—Captain, Frank Tressell; lieutenants, Henry Bartlets, George Clayton.

Company I—(Not mustered in)—Captain, Charles Brown.

Company K—Captain, Henry Franz; lieutenants not elected.

Company L—Captain, Charles Blake.

Company M—Captain, Jacob Hertzog.

All the officers belonging to the regiment have seen service in the war of the Rebellion, and many in Europe, and can refer to honorable records.

The regiment, so far, is a splendid success, and does honor to its patriotic founder, after whom it is ordered to be named. The staff and field officers, by special order of the Adjutant-General, will be mustered in at the headquarters of Major Louis Wanner, at 8 P. M.

THE JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.—This great Jewish Sabbath is comprised within the twenty-four hours commencing with the setting of the sun this evening and closing at the same hour to-morrow evening. It will be universally observed throughout the world by the Jews.

According to the Mosaic dispensation the children of Israel appear on this day before their God seeking pardon and forgiveness for the sins of the past year. A strict fast, humiliation, and prayer are the observances of the twenty-four hours.

During the existence of the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem, the religious services of this day were such as would strike terror to the hearts of the most heardened of the nation. The glorious illumination around the High Priest on his exit from the Holy of Holies, which sacred place he alone, and on this one day of the year, could enter, was a proof of the living, active existence of God among the children of men, and His attention to their prayer. And when the thousands of Israel bowed with their faces to the earth, heard from the lips of the High Priest the most welcome announcement:—"And the Lord has pardoned according to his word," they with heartfelt emotion answered:—"Blessed be his glorious name forever and ever."

On this day also was the trumpet of the Jubilee was sounded, when every Hebrew's possession was again returned to his hands, and the cancellation of his mortgage made known to the needy one. The liberty of the Hebrew servant was also made good on this day, for although from necessity he was compelled to serve his brother, yet no power could hold him in servitude after the proclamation of the Jubilee. On this day God's mercies were vouchsafed to man, and man made merciful to his fellow-man.

A UNION LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Several days since was mentioned the case of Mrs. C. S. Wilson, a Union widowed lady who resided in Savannah, Ga., during the war, where her property consisted of eight or ten domestic servants, bank stock of some eighty thousand dollars, and a house in Savannah, all of which was lost. She is now entirely destitute. From the commencement of the war until its close, Mrs. Wilson devoted the most of her time to the alleviation of the sufferings of the Union prisoners, and for that purpose made long and expensive journeys to Richmond, Andersonville, and other prison-pens through the Southern States, and often suffering the most terrible hardships. In consequence of such hardships and exposure, her health became seriously and permanently impaired, and she is unable to pursue any active occupation. She bears letters of endorsement from Senator John Sherman, the late Governor John A. Andrew, A. C. Barstow, Mayor of Providence, R. I., General Q. A. Gilmore, and General Grant.

The following contributions have been received in answer to the previous notice:—

A. Pardee, Esq........	$250	Wm. Sellers, Esq.......	$10
W. Painter, Esq.......	100	Wm. Welsh, Esq.......	10
G. W. Childs, Esq.....	10	James H. Orne, Esq....	10
Jay Cooke, Esq.......	10	H. C. Carey, Esq.......	15
Jas. L. Claghorn, Esq.	10		

Any further contributions for her relief may be sent to her, care of James L. Claghorn, Esq., at the Commercial National Bank, or to this office.

THE PEACH MARKET.—For best grade peaches the market this morning is active and stiff, ranging from 75 cents for good; prime, $1·25 to $1·50; extra choice late Heath tree, $2, and eagerly sought for. The cling Heath will be on hand the last of this week. Inferior peaches are heavy, and from 40 to 60 cents per basket. The following are the arrivals on Delaware avenue this morning, making an aggregate of about 30,000 baskets:—

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Delaware, with 5000 baskets.

Propellers—Whilldin, from Sassafras river, Maryland, with 7600 baskets; Roanoke, do. do., 3000 do.; Meinder, from Whorton, Maryland, 1585 do.

Barges—Willie and Wallie, from Odessa, Delaware, with 1400 baskets; J. Collins, do. do. 1376 do; Blue Mountain, do. do., 1200 do.; Charles, from Black Bird, Delaware, 2123 do.; Madison, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Delaware, 1821 do.; Mayflower, from Bohemia, Maryland, 1900 do.

Schooner—A. M. Harris, from Odessa, Delaware, with 800 baskets.

Sloops—Rebecca Stevenson, from Odessa, Delaware, with 1100 baskets; Fannie, from Liston Tree, do., 800 do.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Yesterday one Richard Burke hired a team at a stable on Cherry street, and drove all day and way into the night. At about 11 o'clock Richard was halted at Tenth and Thompson streets by a policeman while driving at a rapid rate. The carriage had been considerably damaged, and the horses were suffering considerably, having been driven very hard. Richard was taken before Alderman Hood this morning, and held in $1000 for a further hearing.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Yesterday afternoon a woman entered a dry goods store on Second street, below George, and picked up a broche shawl, with which she was marching out, when overhauled and the shawl taken from her. Before Alderman Eggleton she gave the name of Mrs. Frame. The magistrate held her for trial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Francis Exert has been fined by Alderman Eggleton for cruel treatment to a horse yesterday at Front street and Girard avenue.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The Great Display [redacted] Horticultural Society [redacted] Association of Fruit Gro[redacted]

As announced for weeks, with a loud flourish of trumpets, the grand national exhibition of the fruits, flowers, and vegetables of America opened to-day at Horticultural Hall, on South Broad street. Once inside the doorway, and the scene is magnificent. Everything beautiful and edible of soily product is somewhere to be found—upon the stage, the tables, or hanging in festoons around the galleries. As to the stage, it is charming—more, ravishing—a very plot transplanted from the Bibled Eden, the hanging gardens of the Orient, or some other place. A Jersey cabbage patch is n't shakes beside it. They who had its arrangement have executed their task with artistic skill and consummate taste. A beautiful canvas scene backs it, tropical flowers, bushes and trees flank it, rising in verdure and odor to the flies; while a veritable sea of roses cover its floor. But one thing is wanting to complete it, and make the fairy illusion almost real. A fountain is there, why not have a dozen or so little mermen or maids, dressed *a la danseuse*—i. e. with nothing on, disparting in the scented waters, and tossing rose leaves about in sport? We heard at least a score of visitors make the suggestion. The articles—the babies—could be procured cheap, and their display would pay. All the benches have, of course, been removed from the body of the hall. Occupying these places, and stretching away down the room in long lines, are numberless tables, robed in white paper and piled with apples, pears, peaches, watermelons, squashes, potatoes, cantelopes, grapes, cauliflowers, artichokes, beans, bananas, pineapples, plums, oranges, lemons, persimmons, cranberries, tomatoes, ochres, corn, pumpkins, egg plants, rye, oats, and so on, *ad infinitum*. To stand in the centre of the room, spin on your heel, and gaze around makes your mouth ran like a water-cart. And "worse than Tantalus," too, "is your annoy"—for puffy fellows, with big whiskers, stand guard here and there, ready to rap you over the knuckles with delicate wands an inch and a half in diameter, the very moment you essay to touch the velvety surface of any of the tempting things surrounding you. But they don't come it, always, though. We noticed one chap slide out of the door with about a bushel of red-eyed potatoes in his pockets, and a lady also steal off carrying a huge melon. We likewise, as we walked down Broad street, after our visit, munched into an apple as big as our head, which ain't very large, to be sure, but rather more sound than the apple proved to be, for it was as rotten as a Democratic convention. But notwithstanding these things, the gruffness of the guardians and the light-fingeredness of the visitors, the display is immense—a very elephant of its kind. The oldest inhabitant in this city never saw anything to equal it. Enough in the vegetable line is on exhibition to supply the eaters of our Common Council for a full twenty-four hours. That is saying a good deal; but a visit to Horticultural Hall will prove our words correct. Several floral pillars built in open work, old style, according to the rules laid down in the fourth chapter, third verse of the society's publications, stand about the hall.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers of the Avondale Mine calamity acknowledges the following receipts:—

Mrs. John Drew....	$200 00	Cash............	$2 00
Miss Lydia Thompson...........	100 00	Randolph E. Bender	5 00
Joseph D. Murphy.	25 00	Mrs. C. C. B......	5 00
G. G. Dussoulas....	5 00	A little Sunday School Girl.......	20
Cohocksink M. E. Sabbath School..	26 57	Moyamensing Hose Co., Ald. McMullin, president......	500 00
Spring Garden Baptist Church Sunday School........	101 17	Hood, Bonbright & Co..........	200 00
Lewis T. Brown....	5 00	"Christian"........	5 00
Davis & Foulke....	100 00	J. H. Michener & Co	100 00
Rosengarten & Sons	100 00	Jacob T. Alburger & Co...........	100 00
John M. Chesnut & Co............	25 00	J. A. Dougherty's Sons...........	100 00
No. 722 Chesnut st.	28 50	Howard Hinchman & Son.........	100 00
The Tenth of an Income of a Coal Dividend........	10 00	Massey, Huston & Co...........	100 00
Lee & Walker......	50 00	Beattie & Hay.....	50 00
Monroe, Smaltz & Co...........	50 00	Wm. H. Fitzpatrick & Co..........	50 00
Rev. James O'Connor, D. D.......	10 00	Philip Fitzpatrick.	25 00
The Latimer Class of St. Paul's P. E. Church.........	10 00	North Baptist Church........	40 00
F. T. D..........	1 00	Kenderton Presbyterian Church....	13 00
Cash.............	5 00	A. C. Dibert.......	50 00
Cash.............	1 50	A. C. J...........	5 00
Curwen Stoddart & Co...........	20 00	Cash.............	1 00
F. H. L..........	5 00	W. L.............	1 00
Cash.............	5 00	J. J.............	25 00
North Presbyterian Church........	66 00	Mrs. J. J.........	25 00
Rover Bay Club....	30 00	Koons, Schwarz & Co............	50 00
J. W.............	20 00	& H. Borie.......	100 00
P. McB. & Co......	20 00	Homer, Colladay & Co...........	100 00
J. A. B..........	20 00	Thomas W. Price..	50 00
Hall & Carpenter..	50 00	Collected by Addie & Carrie Walter..	51 50
Furness, Brinley & Co............	50 00	T. P. P..........	10 00
St. John's Episcopal Church, Bellefonte Pa.........	35 40	Megargee Bros.....	100 00
F. T. Walton......	25 00	Beverly Presbyterian Church......	40 55
Washington Council, No. 5, O. U. A. M...........	25 00	Henry H. Houston.	100 00
St. Peter's Episcopal Ch., Smyrna, Del...........	11 00	Howell, Finn & Co.	100 00
M. A. Carvill.....	10 00	Sixth U. P. Church (Rev. Mr. Torrence).........	23 00
R. H. Williams....	10 00	Calvary Epis. Ch., Rockdale, Pa....	38 20
Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co.......	25 00	Adams Express Co.	10 00
Jacob Schandein...	25 00	"Samaritan"........	6 00
W. J. R..........	5 00	Wm. Bucknell......	200 00
Weire............	5 00	Mrs. Wm. Bucknell.	100 00
F. H. P..........	5 00	Hebrew Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society of Brotherly Love.	25 00
F. H. Williams....	5 00	Five of a Family....	5 00
Calvary Baptist S.S.	10 00		4,088 19
W................	2 00	Previously acknowledged...........	14,665 57
Passenger in Germantown Railroad cars............	2 00	Total..........	$18,753 76
P. P. S..........	1 00		
T. L. Olney, P. O...	50		

It is due to the Commercial Exchange to state that, besides contributing $2000 directly to the fund, their committee, through Mr. William Brice, have collected and paid in over $2000 additional. Contributions to this fund should be sent to George H. Stuart, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

THE DEMOCRACY—THEIR LITTLE FIGHT—ANOTHER TICKET FRAMED.—The fight in the Democratic ranks still goes on, with a fair probability of continuing until the day of the October election, without any measure having been adopted by which the election of their ticket can (in their estimation) be insured. The better portion of the party demand an entire change in the men to be presented for their suffrages, while some of those who secured the nominations are loth to yield to this almost universal request.

As we stated yesterday, some of the candidates are in favor of withdrawing provided that the late conventions be reconvened for the purpose of replacing them with better men; while the others want to withdraw and allow the Executive Committee to name their successors. Upon this the great question of a new ticket hinges; and until that is settled, the Democracy will continue to have the present list of names to vote for in October.

The ticket we named yesterday has all been knocked to pieces, as it is said that some of the present candidates had chosen their successors, so that after the election they would virtually hold the position. Another ticket has been placed in the field, and rumor has it that the following is the one:—City Treasurer, John Hulme; City Commissioner, John O. James; Recorder of Deeds, George R. Berrell; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Edward Olmstead; Prothonotary of District Court, James J. Doran, Coroner, —— ——.

Our readers need not be surprised to find another ticket to-morrow, as the Executive Committee meets this evening, and, in fact, it is believed that new tickets will appear daily until the great and momentous question is settled.

OBITUARY.—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange this morning, John H. Michener, Esq., President, announced the death of John R. Penrose, Esq., an active and useful merchant of our city.

Mr. William M. Thackara submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of the Commercial Exchange have heard with deep-felt sorrow of the sudden demise of their late colleague, John R. Penrose, Esq., whose name has been long and closely associated with the mercantile interests of our city. Ripe in years, and rich in all the honors that can be gathered from the monotonous life of an active and useful merchant, devoted to the best interests of trade and the extension and improvement of our commercial interests, warm-hearted and amiable in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, upright in all his dealings, the merchants at large may well sorrow over the extinction of a life so rich in usefulness.

Resolved, That the members of the Commercial Exchange tender their sympathies to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make arragements for our attendance at his funeral.

The Chair appointed the following committee:—Messrs. William M. Thackara, Francis Cope, William Bumm, William Brackie, and Thomas B. Beck.

AT A MEETING of the 6th Army Corps Legion, held last evening, it was agreed that the Legion attend the dedication of the soldiers' monument, at Norristown, on Friday, 17th inst. The Legion will assemble at the corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets, at 1 o'clock. Black dress, white vest, white gloves, and fatigue cap. Cross and badge can be had of the Secretary. All honorably-discharged officers and soldiers of the corps are invited to join the Legion.

BARON GEROLT IN TOWN.—Baron Gerolt, minister of the North German Confederation to this Government, participated in the Humboldt celebration yesterday. He will also be present at the ceremonies this evening.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Harding Tucker, master of the American brig Ettie M. Tucker, who was charged with assaulting one of his seamen on the voyage from Portland to Philadelphia, and who was held for a further hearing, was yesterday discharged, the evidence, in the opinion of the Commissioner, not sustaining the charge.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Thomas Tuttle has been held by Alderman Pancoast to answer the offence of cutting Policeman Murphy, of the Ninth district. Tuttle lives at No. 1708 Callowhill street. Yesterday there was considerable disorder in the place, which Tuttle endeavored to quell. On going into the entry it is alleged Tuttle drew a knife and cut the policeman in the forehead.

THE MINT AND THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.—A meeting of the Mint employes was held at noon today in the rolling-room of the institution, to take action for the relief of the Avondale sufferers. Ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, was called to the chair, and, after a short address by him, a committee was appointed to receive contributions for that purpose.

ASSAULTING A GERMAN.—William Newmann yesterday afternoon went into a saloon on Third street, above Poplar, and, without a word, assaulted a German who was standing in the middle of the floor. The unoffending citizen was knocked down and kicked pretty badly. William was taken into custody, and, after a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, was bound over for trial.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Lewis Lyon was arrested last evening about 6 o'clock for the larceny of a watch, the property of the mate of the barque Peter, which lies in the Delaware at Lombard street. The watch was recovered. Lewis will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

A NEGRO ATTACKED.—Last night a negro, while passing Seventh and Lombard streets, was attacked by a crowd of his own color and severely handled. William Kennard, one of the attacking party, was arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock this morning a slight fire broke out at No. 718 S. Sixth street. The roof was damaged. The flames caught from a neighboring chimney. Loss, $100.

LIBERAL.—The Perseverance Hose Company have contributed $25 to the Avondale sufferers and $100 to the Lyle Monument fund.

CUBA.

Decree of the Cuban Republic.

The Assembly of the Republic issued the following:—The Assembly of the Representatives of the Centre considering that it is the duty of every citizen to defend the country, and die for his freedom if need be, decree:—

Article 1. Every inhabitant of this territory is to be considered as a soldier of the Liberating Army when over 18 and under 50 years of age.

Article 2. Whoever attempts to exempt himself from this obligation will be adjudged a traitor, and suffer the corresponding punishment.

Article 3. The General-in-Chief is authorized to decide upon the exceptional cases whenever such shall be presented. Our country and liberty!

Letter from General Jordan.

Captain J. W. Morton, of Nashville, ex-Chief of Artillery under General Forrest, has received an invitation to join General Jordan, with the rank of Colonel. Jordan writes:—"My friend, Mr. Cisneros, goes expressly to the United States to get as many of the Forrest men as can be found, and will send this to you, with authority to collect as many of the old artillery which you commanded as you can collect within thirty days. Don't fear the climate. It is more pleasant, actually, here in the interior of Cuba, at this time, than in Tennessee. All that is requisite is care not to indulge freely at first in fruit."

The roads, especially near the coast, are bad for artillery; hence, lighter guns are more necessary than at home. The mountain howitzer does not suit, for the carriage is too narrow. What is wanted is the boat howitzer, with a light carriage, which may have to be made for it. Possibly the Wiard smooth gun (12-pounders) may do, with plenty of spherical case and canister. Whatever you may wish, General Cisneros will provide. I think you will not regret coming. The country is the noblest I ever saw, and worth fighting for. With 3000 Americans to form a nucleus for the people to rally around, there will be no trouble to drive the Spaniards out of the island.

The Cuban Loan.

The following is the text of President Cespedes' order authorizing his envoy, Mr. Morales Lemus, to contract a loan in the United States:—

Using the faculties and authority which the House of Representatives has accorded to all my former acts; having in consideration that it is a matter of the first necessity that the nation should procure all the resources necessary in order to the carrying on of the heavy campaign sustained by it, with the view of withdrawing from the yoke of Spain, I design to confirm in the amplest manner to C. Jose Morales Lemus, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of this Republic to the United States, the power, in the name of the nation, and using its faith, properties, and resources, to contract a loan in the United States, or in any other nation, which loan may be to the extent he may judge necessary, not exceeding $20,000,000. I also authorize C. Jose Morales Lemus to emit bonds up to said amount of $20,000,000; and he is to fix the terms of said bonds as he may deem proper.

Given at Sibanicu, the 6th day of June, 1869. The President of the Republic, C. M. de Cespedes. By Secretary of Foreign Relations,

RAMON CESPEDES.

A Letter to General Cavada.

The following is an extract from a letter of Gen. Cavada, dated at camp, near Cienfuegos, Aug. 29:—"This is a terrible sort of warfare. We have carried on the struggle conformably to all the principles of civilized warfare; respected our prisoners of war, paid for what we took from Spaniards, and have done all in our power to avert from our country the horrors of a merciless conflict. But the Spaniards, in their blind rage, have set aside every impulse or sentiment of humanity; they have not only put to death those of our comrades whom they have captured, but butchered in cold blood decrepid old men; insulted and, in many instances, murdered our women; burned, destroyed, ravished and laid waste everything in their way. After they have recoiled from our fire, they have rushed on defenseless old men and children, and shot them down, and then unblushingly published in their newspapers that the cowardly rebels ran away and left so many dead on the field; their dead are the old men, women, and children. The entire civilized world must look with horror on such things transpiring in the nineteenth century, prompted and perpetrated by a nation that strives to gain a place among the civilized. The Spanish Government, brutal and impolitic to the last, will see the extinction of its power in Cuba, and hear the eternal curses of her sons. Meanwhile, we hear the cheering voices of friends far away promising aid and giving us sympathy, and we feel that we are doing a noble work, and that all the world must applaud our efforts. God grant that the promised aid may come speedily, to shorten the period of horror and desolation through which our beautiful country is striving to reach its liberties and rights."

NAPOLEON.

Suppressed Accounts of his Health.

The Paris correspondence of the *Independance Belge*, August 29, thus refers to the official accounts of the Emperor's health:—

"The Emperor is undoubtedly better, but there would be more confidence in such reassuring news if the *Journal Officiel* used more freedom in its statements, and did not omit facts which are perfectly correct, or at least have never been denied. It has created surprise that the special organ of the Government speaks only of the Emperor's rheumatism, when every one knows that it is not that share of his maladies which provokes inquietude. All the journals have spoken of another malady which is of greater gravity, which may not shorten the life of the sovereign, but its presence is incontestably proved by the impossibility the Emperor finds of either riding or driving. If this malady does not exist, the statements should be plainly contradicted; otherwise the general impression of the gravity of the Emperor's illness will be increased, by appearing to wish to conceal its existence, and by publishing bulletins signed by honorable physicians, to which no more confidence will be given than to unsigned communications. Besides, it is remarked that the *Journal Officiel* of this morning, as well as the *Petit Journal* of yesterday evening, have not felt themselves bound to say that the Emperor presided at the Cabinet Council yesterday. The omission of the official journals might, however, permit its being left—but as I am informed, his Majesty came only for a few moments into the hall where the Ministers were deliberating, and signed some documents. But considering the improved condition of the Emperor as indisputable, there is nothing to dispute about but that there was too much desire to misrepresent its temporary gravity. I am assured, also, that contrary to all that has been said of the Emperor walking in the park, that during the fifteen days of his illness he has been only removed from his bed to an arm-chair which may have been rolled to the terrace, which is on a level with his apartment. It is also possible that the Emperor regards his condition with more firmness than those around him. The journeys in which the Empress presents the heir to the throne to the people would prove it, and it was remarked that during his last visit to Chalons, the Emperor was constantly accompanied by his son, thus seeming to say that he designed him to be the next object of the army's devotion.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Bible in the Cincinnati Schools—President Grant's Visit to Altoona—The Political Caldron in Maryland—The Reception of the Harvard Crew—Crime in New England.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati School Affairs.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The School Board continued in session until near midnight. A committee was appointed to confer with the Catholic Church authorities concerning the terms on which the Catholics could send their children to the public schools. A resolution to exclude the Bible from the schools was laid on the table. Petitions protesting against excluding the Bible, and signed by over 10,000 persons, were presented.

The Red Stockings.

The Cincinnati or Red Stocking Base-Ball Club, first nine, start for San Francisco to-day at 3 P. M. They will play their first game on the Recreation Grounds in San Francisco on September 25.

Celebrating the Humboldt Centennial.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The procession to-day in honor of the centennial anniversary of Humboldt was very large and imposing, numbering six to eight thousand people, representing different trades and professions. At the Rink, orations eulogistic of the great philosopher will be made. The weather is fine.

FROM NEW YORK.

New Junction Railway.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The neck of land on the city front, between the Buffalo river and Lake Erie, having been selected by the various railway companies and mining companies as the most available depot from which to supply the West with Pennsylvania and other coals, a great rivalry has sprung up for the right to build a railway along said beach to connect with the different railways terminating at this point. The several railways connected with the coal trade are now building extensive improvements on this neck of land to accommodate the coal trade.

The Harvard Crew.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Messrs. Loring, Fay, and Blaikie, of the Harvard boat crew, accompanied by Messrs. Ticknor, Evans, and Consul Dudley, of Boston, arrived to-day. Mr. Loring is sick. Large numbers of citizens and friends called on them at their hotel. They will hold a reception at the City Hall this afternoon, and have accepted the invitation to a supper from the New York clubs this evening. They will leave for Boston to-morrow, in charge of a committee of the Boston city government.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton lower; 250 bales sold; middling uplands, 32½c. Flour—8100 barrels sold; State and Western are 5@10c. lower; superfine to fancy State $5·90@7; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $5·70@7·15; Southern dull and drooping; common to choice extra, $5·35@10 75; California quiet. Wheat dull; 48,000 bushels sold at 1@2c. decline; winter red Western, $1·54@1·57; white Western, $1·60@1·62. Corn dull and heavy at 1@2c. decline; 29,000 bushels sold; new Western mixed, 98c.@$1·10 for unsound, $1·10@$1·15 for sound. Oats quiet. Rye firm. Beef dull. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75. Lard dull; tierces, 19c. for team-rendered. Whisky nominal at $1·30 for free.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Political Caldron—Riots in Anne Arundel County—The City Hall Commission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Political excitement is very great. The primary election for delegates to nominate a sheriff is now progressing. The contest is entirely between Colonel Kane and Augustus Albert to-day. The result is the same as settling who will be sheriff. Kane's chances now seem the best. The Republicans are taking advantage of the Democratic distraction, and are rapidly uniting.

A vote in the first branch of the City Councils last night indicates that the resolutions of a special committee recommending the removal or resignation of the City Hall Building Commission will not pass.

Charles Cannon, well known as a steamboat agent, died on Saturday. He formerly lived at Seaford, Del.

A serious political riot occurred on Saturday at the Eighth district, Anne Arundel county, where several persons were wounded by pistol shots and clubs.

FROM THE STATE.

President Grant at Altoona.

ALTOONA, Sept. 14.—President Grant and family, accompanied by General Foster, J. D. Cameron, Esq., and Hon. John Scott, arrived here last evening and remained over night at the Logan House. During the evening the party was serenaded by the City Band, and a large number of our citizens paid their respects to the President. This morning, after viewing the extensive shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the party left for Pittsburg on a special train tendered by the General Superintendent, E. H. Williams, Esq.

FROM CUBA.

Movements of Vessels.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The barque Stampede has arrived from New York. The captain and crew of the Thistle have reached here.

The steamship Concordia sailed for Boston yesterday.

Sugars are firmer, and there are more buyers than sellers. The latter demand an advance. Exchange is a shade firmer.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Officer Stabbed by a Prisoner.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Amos P. Wood, an officer in the State prison, was severely stabbed last evening by a convict named Daniel Burke, who is serving a sentence of twenty years for burglary.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Denver Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Track laying has commenced at Cheyenne, on the Denver Pacific Railroad. The work is expected to progress at the rate of two miles per day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$104.50 Mor Cl sep..	64	5 sh 2d & 3d St R.	47
$10000 Am Gold......	136⅜	6 sh Oil C. & A R.	41
50 sh Leh Val R.c.	56⅞	100 sh Reading ..c.	48·31
3 sh Girard Bk....	56¾	100 do .....s10.	48·31

SECOND BOARD.

$8500 City 6s, N..ls.	101⅛	50 sh Wilm R.....	52
$600 do.......ls.	101⅛	90 sh Minehill R..s5	53⅛
$1100 do ......ls.	101⅛	15 sh Leh Val R..	56⅞

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office Department—The Pension Claims Commission and its Labors—Important News from Cuba—Probable Change in Our Policy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Fenian Prisoners—Petitions for their Relief—Washburn Against Lopez—The Outrages of Salnave in Hayti.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Post-office Department.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the Post-office Department from July 1, 1868, to April 30, 1869:—Quarter ending September 30, 1868, receipts, $4,368,117·20; expenditures, $5,619,675·64. Deficiency, $1,311,558·44. Quarter ending December 31, 1868, receipts, $4,443,301·75; expenditures, $60,792,331·67. Deficiency, $1,635,931·92. Quarter ending March 31, 1869, receipts, $4,699,915·80; expenditures, $6,013,-732 24. Deficiency, $1,313,816·44. Deficiency for nine months, $4,261,306·80. Since Mr. Creswell took charge of the department he has cut off several heavy routes, making quite a saving to the Post-office Department, and it is expected that the exhibit for the last six months will make a very favorable comparison with the above.

The Pension Claims Commission.

The Commission appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions to visit Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama to investigate certain claims for pensions presented from those States, will leave here on Thursday and proceed to Chattanooga, where they will commence their labors on the 20th inst. There are nearly 4000 cases, mostly colored, which are awaiting action by this commission, which consists of Messrs. C. S. Trevitt, Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau; A. Strecker, in charge of the Suspension Division; F. H. Moore, examiner, and Dr. R. H. Gilbert, surgeon. It is expected that three months will be required for the performance of these duties.

The Recent Storm.

Information has been received by the Light House Board from Government officials all along the Atlantic coast, giving accounts of great damage done by the recent storms, especially to shipping. The storm was more severe than has taken place for a number of years. So far as heard from none of the light-houses were in any way injured.

Execution of Americans in Cuba.

The report of Admiral Hoff, concerning the execution of American citizens in Cuba, is now undergoing consideration at the State Department, and it is thought the result will give a new turn to the policy of the Government relations to Cuba.

Secretary Fish had received intimations by private letters previous to the reception of Admiral Hoff's report of outrages committed on American citizens in Cuba, but he had nothing official on the subject. Hoff's report more than confirms all the stories which have come to the State Department, and it is the purpose of Secretary Fish to write a note to the Spanish Minister, demanding a cessation of these outrages, as well as an explanation of what has already occurred.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Lieutenant Commander A. R. Yates is ordered to duty as inspector of all materials and supplies at the Boston Navy Yard.

Master A. H. Varland and Ensigns H. H. Parsons and J. B. House are ordered to the Gettysburg.

Master Frank Curtis to duty in the Pacific fleet.

Surgeon John D. Messersmith to duty as President, and Surgeons Edward Shippen and E. R. Derby as members, of a board for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Surgeon C. J. Cleberne to the Powhatan; Paymaster R. Pettit to duty as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia; Paymaster Charles Murray to special duty at New York; Paymaster C. J. Emery to duty as inspector of provisions, etc., in New York Navy Yard. Commander W. F. Spicer is detached from duty as inspector of supplies at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to remain on duty as equipment officer at that yard.

Revenue Appointment.

The President has appointed William Ames to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Rhode Island, vice L. B. Friese.

Off for a Holiday.

Adjutant-General Townsend has left town on thirty days leave, and in the meantime his duties will be performed by General Robert Williams.

Color no Objection.

Secretary Cox has appointed a colored man on the examining corps at the Patent Office.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Reception of the Harvard Boys.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—All the Harvards enjoyed good health except Loring, who was prostrated by sea-sickness during the greater part of the voyage. They arrived at the upper quarantine this morning at 5 o'clock, and were received there by Mr. Kenneth Reed, Deputy Health Officer, Mr. Isaac Smith, one of the Emigration officers, and Henry Ovatt, of the Boston *Daily Times*. After the customary inspection by the Health Officer, the members of the crew and their friends were passed into the Collector's tug and steamed up to the company's wharf, the ship itself having steamed up as far as Castle Garden. Their baggage was subjected to no examination, through the courtesy of the Collector, and they were on their way to the Astor House before many of the passengers had landed.

Mr. Timothy Shea, President of the Gulick Boat Club, and Mr. W. L. Ogden, of the Alcyone Club, met them on landing, and on behalf of the boat clubs of New York tendered them a formal reception in the shape of a dinner at Delmonico's, this P. M., which was promptly accepted.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Meeting.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—An immense meeting was held yesterday at Dundalk, Ireland, of those favorable to the release of the Fenian prisoners. It is estimated that 20,000 people were present. The meeting was addressed by prominent speakers.

Washburn and Lopez.

Mr. Washburn, formerly United States Minister to Paraguay, has written a communication to one of the London journals in regard to Lopez. He says that his opinions have undergone no change. He recites the barbarities of Lopez, and says that there are but few foreigners now in Paraguay, and they are only permitted to live because useful to the Dictator. If they succeed in making their escape, they will have to thank their fortune only, and not the protection of their own governments.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 14—A. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money, and 93 for account. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 81¾. Erie Railroad, 27¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—A. M.—Cotton opens dull; uplands, 13¾d.; Orleans, 13½@13¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales. Corn, 30s.

LONDON, Sept. 14—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¾d.@1s. 7d.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamships City of Brooklyn and Tarifa, from New York.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from New York.

FROM HAYTI.

Horrible Outrages by Salnave.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—A letter received in this city to-day describes outrages of Salnave of a character almost too horrible for belief. Foreigners are robbed, wounded, and cast into prison for an example by General Saintonge, who, with his friends, are only waiting to excite the mob to plunder the city of Porte-au-Prince. Those who have means, and have deposited them for safety in the large mercantile establishments there, receive in return a receipt, under the condition that the receivers are not responsible for anything in case of pillage.

The two vessels of the revolution have left St. Marie for Aux Cayes, and one of Salnave's small steamers, called the Artifanite, has been captured, laden with coffee, and reports have reached this city that Aguin has fallen into the hands of the patriots, and Salnave is wounded in the leg and shoulder. There are none of the residents of St. Mary's, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Jornie who have not either a father, son, brother, mother, or sister shot, dishonored, or even yet enduring the horrors of a dungeon,

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Escape of the Hornet from Halifax—The Avondale Sufferers—Celebration of the Humboldt Centennial in New York.

FROM HALIFAX.

The Hornet Off for Cuba.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—The steamship Hornet put to sea hurriedly last night. She shipped a lot of hard characters at this port at high wages, and took on board a quantity of coal. There is little doubt that she is bound for Cuba.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting to Aid the Avondale Sufferers.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—A public meeting was held here last evening to devise measures in aid of the Avondale sufferers.

One hundred bootmakers in this city are on a strike, the head-centre of St. Crispin having ordered them to cease work. Their compensation was not complained of, but the employers refused to discharge some old hands who were not members of the St. Crispin Society.

The Humboldt Celebration.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt procession is now in progress. Grand Marshal, Louis Burger; Assistant Grand Marshal, Colonel Lux. There are three divisions, embracing singing, political, scientific, benevolent, workingmen's, educational, and other organizations. The route is through the Bowery to Canal street, Broadway to Fourth and Union Square. The day is fine and the streets are crowded with spectators.

The flags are displayed on City Hall, and other buildings, and on the former a small banner inscribed 1769—Humboldt—1869. The inauguration ceremonies commenced at Central Park at 2 o'clock, with music of celebrated composers, followed by the presentation of the monument to the Park Commissioners by the Humboldt Monument Association.

The monument was then unveiled and the President of the Park Commissioners made a short speech. Professor Lecker delivered an oration in German and was followed by Dr. Dormous speaking in English. There were tens of thousands of people present in gay costumes and equipages.

THE LATE BLOW.

Further Accounts of its Violence in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 13.

A ride around the suburbs of Bristol sets forth the effects of the late gale to an alarming extent. On the ferry road a large building near the residence of Mr. Bogart was taken up by the force of the wind and blown over a high wall on the land of Mr. Simmons adjoining, without injury to the wall. The farm house adjoining the farm of John R. Gardner was unroofed and other buildings blown down. Both these gentlemen sustain great loss in the destruction of trees and shrubbery. At Bristol ferry the wharf is demolished, and the boat formerly used at that place destroyed. The lighthouse was in imminent peril during the gale; the tide came into the keeper's apartment and his family was compelled to vacate. The building, however, sustained no serious damage. Nearly all those stately willow trees around the Ferry farm were blown down or stripped of their branches. On the farm of Mr. A. Sidney DeWolf barns and other buildings were blown down and trees uprooted. On the grounds of the late Hon. James DeWolf, now occupied by the family of the late William Bradford DeWolf, the destruction is terrible. A great portion of those beautiful locust and other trees surrounding that residence, many of them of nearly a century's growth, are uprooted and lie about the premises in wild confusion. Three stacks of chimneys are blown from the house, which was otherwise damaged. Barns were unroofed; sheds, stables, and other buildings completely prostrated. On Mount Hope nearly every barn is blown down, and the damage to the orchards is immense. In Locust Grove, which has been for many years a place of resort for picnics and pleasure parties, nearly all the trees are blown down and destroyed. There is scarcely a farm on Back road but what has suffered loss in buildings and trees, and the same can with truth be said of all the farms on the main road. The vanes or arms on the grist mill on Fort Hill are blown away.

In Poppasquash the effects of the gale are equally visible. The residence of the late Mark Anthony De Wolf, now owned by Governor Burnside and occupied by the family of the late Francis L. B. DeWolf, was unroofed and otherwise injured. Buildings, sheds, and trees were blown down. The farms of Robert Rogers, Charles Chase, the Herreshoff farm, and the South Point farm suffered severely by the destruction of trees and buildings. A part of the roof of the residence of Oliver H. Perry was blown off. The farms of Stephen F. Church and Samuel W. Church suffered equally with the others in the destruction of buildings. At the latter place many of the trees on each side of the walk leading from the house to the road were blown down and the orchard nearly destroyed. Many of the trees in this orchard were blown over during the gale of 1815, but were righted up and have borne fruit to the present time. Most of the large willow trees surrounding Willow walk are down, and the shore on the east side of Poppasquash is lined with fragments of vessels.

The Storm on the East End of Long Island—Vessels Wrecked and Lives Lost.

The violent storm which passed along the coast of New England last week also swept along the eastern coast of Long Island. The three-masted schooner Mary Milnes, from Philadelphia for Boston, loaded with coal, went ashore seven miles to the westward of Montauk Point. She broke in two and went to pieces in less than one hour afterwards. The crew consisted of nine men, seven of whom succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the shore. A brother of the captain and one of the crew were drowned.

On Napeague beach fourteen fishing boats came ashore. One yacht is high and dry. Several others were blown out to sea, three of them having a man each on board. The sloop Fanny Brewer, of Sag Harbor, went ashore at Watch Hill, and several purse boats were driven out to sea, three of them with six men each on board. The lightkeeper's house at Montauk suffered severely, the chimney having been blown down and the stoop carried away. A barn and other outhouses were also destroyed.

At East Hampton large trees were blown down, carrying away telegraph-wires and rendering roads impassable. Several dwellings were also much damaged. The corn is flat all through the Hamptons. The storm was the most severe that has visited that part of Long Island since the hurricane of 1815.

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